

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AUGUST, 1897.

\$1 a Year,  
in Advance

## Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Industrial show of 1897 was not the success in everything that its directors aimed to make it, but from an agricultural standpoint it was in most particulars highly satisfactory. It may be remarked here that the display downstairs in the main building was at every point highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the exhibitors, and justly

of any kind than on this occasion, when the elements appeared determined to do their very worst against the efforts of the directorate.

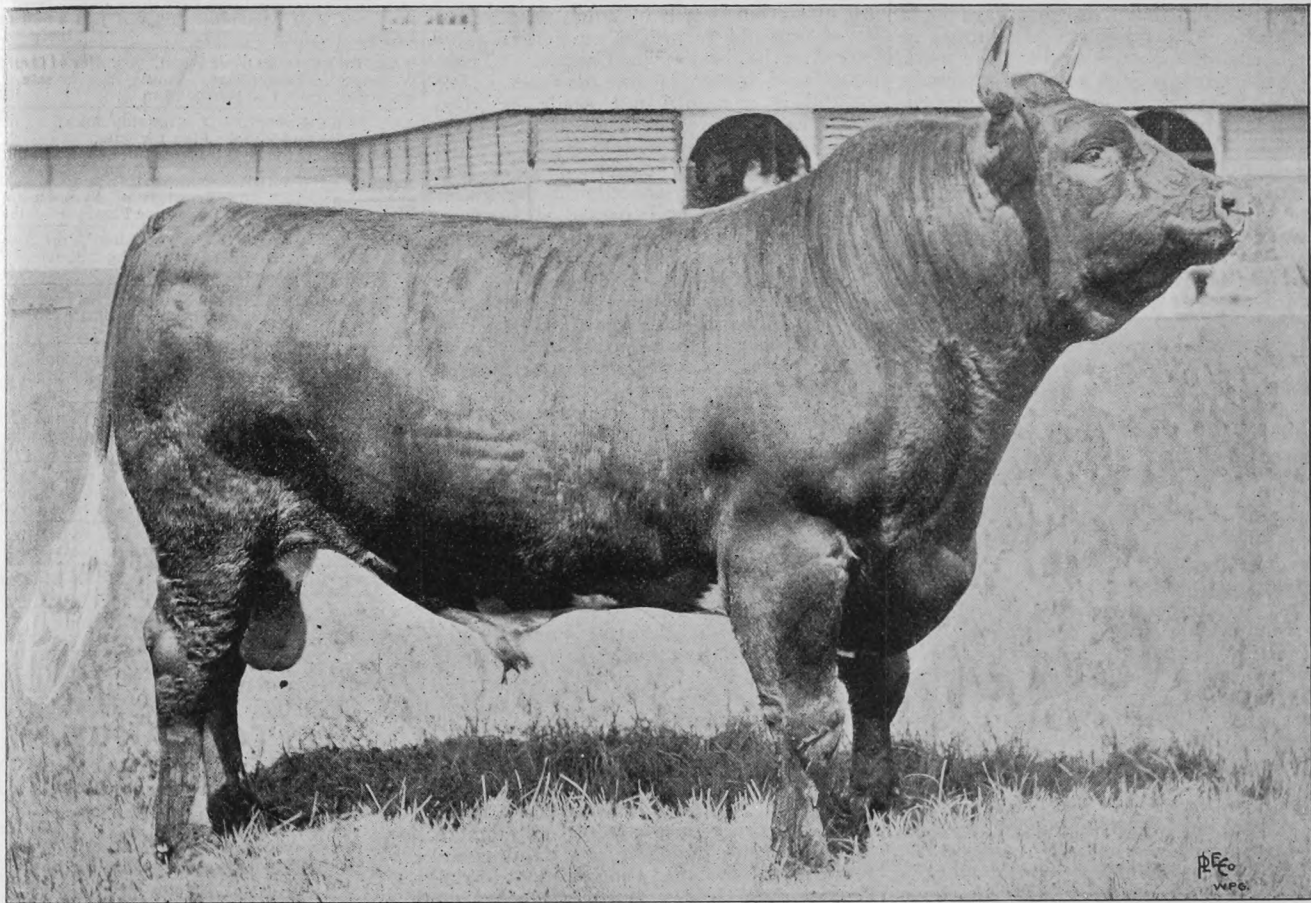
The idea of bringing up a lot of our neighbors from the south was a happy one, and the visitors were welcomed with the cordialty they deserved. It may be confidently anticipated that next year will see double the number of our American cousins in attendance.

Everything in the present situation augurs well for the popularity and permanence of the Winnipeg Industrial. The undercurrent of petty jealousy, country

the prime attraction, and though some sections were rather weak, the exhibition was as a whole well up to the mark.

Cattle were decidedly the leading attraction, as they deserved to be. Dairy stock made a larger showing, both in quality and quantity, than in any previous year, though the highest honors fell to the old stagers, who have stood by well bred stock when others saw very little in it.

Shorthorns and their grades are away out of sight above everything else in cattle. Some of the older exhibits are well-known, and need no comment. Jos.



**Sweepstakes Shorthorn Bull, Topsman, property of John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.**

Topsman (17847), a dark red Shorthorn bull, was bred by J. Russell; sire Stanley (7919), dam Nonpareil Victoria (17139). This bull got 1st for bull 4 years or over, silver medal for bull any age, 1st for Christie & Fares' special prize, 1st for Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association special prize for bull any age, and 2nd for bull and two of his get, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897.

admired by all observers. Upstairs the art gallery was well worthy of a longer visit than most visitors had time for, and the mineral collection was a new feature that called for more notice than it sometimes had. The collection of school exhibits was highly interesting and did great credit to both teachers and pupils.

The wet weather at the outset was of the most unfavorable character, but directors and exhibitors were equal to the occasion and contrived out of apparent defeat to show their quality and hearty harmony in the desire to make this a better show than any ever before seen in the province. The feeble cry that this is only a Winnipeg show is forever silenced, and there has never been less "kicking"

against city management, is drowned out and every interest is well represented. The farming representatives on the board have had the careful attention of the city directors in every suggestion they have made as to buildings and prizes, and deserve the hearty gratitude of their brother farmers for the good work they have done at the board.

Sheep have had a better building provided than they are likely to fill for some time, and the only note of complaint was the want of flooring in some of the old pig pens. The quality of the accommodation all round is well up to date, and creditable both to the management and the country.

For farmers the stock collection was

Lawrence & Sons bring in every year the same cows and get to the top unfailingly in keen competition with excellent stock from all parts of the country. Wimple, of Halton, though not perfect to the last inch, has perhaps no equal in or out of Canada, barring the few inches at the tail-head, and even with that defect and the evils incident to show fitting, is an easy victor. His 2-year-old cow is another invincible, but Premier Greenway is pressing him hard among younger females, and has one at home reckoned as good as his best here. Even though the judge at this show raised her, he might have been trusted to put her in her proper place. Lister has a lot of good young ones, and Andrew Graham is a farmer breeder of

ored as they are by an extra well sheltered position.

The Dauphin railway exhibit in the Agricultural Hall drew deserved attention. The grain was long, strong and well headed. The brome grass grown by A. Malcolm was decidedly the best of its year.

The grain collections in the Agricultural Hall were not so extensive as in former years, though no less than 17 entries were made for the \$100 prize offered this year by the Union Bank. Here the quality was very high and Carberry had 1st place; a good man from east of Lauder a worthy second. Messrs. Thompson and Casselman are to be congratulated on their well-deserved success. It is noteworthy that the prizes for smaller lots of Red Fyfe offered by the society usually go the same way as the big ones. The cry sometimes heard that a small man has no chance has very little in it, for it rarely happens that the man with only five bushels of good wheat to show can ever get there. Carberry also led in White Fyfe and two-rowed barley, thus making, in connection with Barron's victories with his Topsman bull, and Ford's heavy draft team, a red ticket year for the Big Plain. Virden, as represented by Wm. Stephen, never fails to get there, and its grain collection made first place, nothing uncommon for that district, and there were enough prizes scattered elsewhere to give this competition an interest all over Manitoba.

The dairy building and its awards can only be fully understood and appreciated by experts. But very ordinary judges can see that there is an excellent collection and well-tasting as well as well-appearing dairy produce. In cheese the last year's winner was unfortunate in the make-up of his package, the cloth being ragged and uneven, more by accident than carelessness. This cheese was excellent. Mr. Ross, of St. Eustache, the 1st prize winner, both in red and white, is a capital maker, and it is as well the honors go round. Mr. Shunk, of St. Anne des Chenes, another good maker, got 3d place. In butter the display was of high quality. The judge did not give so high a proportion of points as was given by last year's judge, but spoke highly of the general quality of the exhibits. The Munroe family had a full share of the awards, and John E. Munroe, a pupil of our dairy school, had high commendation from the judge. Mrs. Frank Robertson, Marquette, is a buttermaker of the old school, and carried her work through a goodly list of honors against severe competition. The prizes for creamery butter all went to men of established reputation. Mr. Jory, cheese instructor at last year's dairy school, was the maker for Newdale, the 1st prize factory. Mrs. John Gorrell, Carberry, who last year had the sweepstakes for best farm dairy butter, has this year failed to score. It is every year getting to be a closer thing in the dairy competitions, and points once little thought of now decide the fate of competitors. The dairy school is justified by its effect on the quality of our produce, and the buttermaker of the future must start with a period of study under professional experts.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, John Ewen, Morden, Erskine Lad; 2, Geo. Cartwright, Virden.

Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. E. Smith, Brandon, Sir Arthur.

Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. T. Smith, Brandon, Aberdeen; 2, J. E. Smith, Brandon, McCarthy; 3, Neil Smith, Ont.

Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. E. Smith, Brandon, Tempest; 2, W. Mustard, Birtle, Seeburn Hero; 3, Wm. Sproat, Virden, Polly.

Yearling Stallion—1, J. E. Smith, Brandon, McBain.

Brood mare, with foal by side, heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal this year—1, J. & D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, Clatto Barns; 2, J. Thomson, Hamiota, Lady Almondale; 3, J. E. Smith, Brandon, Lady Kenmure.

Three-year-old Filly—1, James McKenzie, Burnside, Graer; 2, J. E. Smith, Brandon, Maud Russell.

Two-year-old Filly—1, Q. R. Bailey.

Yearling Filly—1, Wm. Mustard, Birtle, Jenny; 2, J. E. Smith, Brandon, Kate Smithfield.

Foal—1, J. Thomson, Hamiota; 2, J. E. Smith, Brandon.

Stallion, and three of his get—1, John E. Smith, Brandon, Sir Arthur.

#### SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Rathwell Syndicate, Cypress River, Blacksmith; 2, D. Munroe, Winnipeg; 3, R. Patterson, Shellmouth, Wappingham Emp.

Stallion, 2 years old—1, James Connors, Cypress River, Cypress Boy.

Brood Mare, with foal by side, etc.—1, James Connors, Cypress River, Matchless;

#### DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Brood Mare, 1350 lbs. or over, with foal by side, etc.—1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi; 2, James McKenzie, Burnside; 3, John Harper, Brierwood.

Brood Mare, under 1350 lbs., with foal by side, etc.—1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi; 2, James McKenzie, Burnside; 3, Martin Bros., Shoal Lake.

Three-year-old Filly or Gelding—1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, Dandy; 2, George Michie, Oak Lake; 3, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, Pride.

Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, Martin Bros., Shoal Lake; 2, Alex. Cunningham, Rosburn; 3, Albert Lawson, Thornhill.

Yearling Gelding or Filly—1, Geo. Cartwright, Russell; 2, James McKenzie, Burnside; 3, Martin Bros., Shoal Lake.

Foal—1, John Harper, Brierwood; 2 and 3, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi.

Team Geldings or Mares, in harness, 2,800 lbs. or over—1, John E. Smith, Brandon; 2, R. G. Ford, Carberry; 3, D. D. Aitken & Son, Winnipeg.

Team Geldings or Mares, in harness, under 2,800 lbs.—1, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; 2, W. J. Edmunds, Portage la Prairie; 3, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi.

Brood Mare, and two of her progeny—1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi.

Mare, any age—1, D. T. Wilson, Asessippi.

Stallion, and three of his get—Geo. Cartwright, Russell.

Best team of Geldings or Mares, in harness—Sweepstakes, special by Hon. Thos. Greenway—1, John E. Smith, Brandon.

#### STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, W. B. & J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie, Wildmont; 2, J. L. Benson, Winnipeg, Sharp; 3, McLaren Bros., Winnipeg, Oliver Bunker.

Stallion 3 years old—1, J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg, Nokachee.

Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg, Glenlea Boy; 2, Chas. Wilson, Regina, Geers; 3, Alfred Baxter, Suthwyn, Lucil Rhodes.

Yearling Stallion—1, George Moffatt, Souris, Harry Stanton; 2, J. W. Knittel, Boissevain, Alcalava.

Brood Mare, with foal by side, etc.—1, Clougher & Co., Winnipeg, Guinea; 2,

# Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—Positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burnscald head, boils, pimples, etc.

Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.

Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c. 1611P

### To Stockmen and Breeders.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
NON-POISONOUS  
**SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

For the destruction of Ticks, Scab, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

#### "MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCK.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world.

Sold in Large Tins at 75c.

Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1574



**EDWARD BOYCE,**

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,**

316 TO 324 ROSS STREET,

WINNIPEG.

We are building Cutters from \$7.50 to \$25.00. If interested write me at once.



John Lusted, Stonewall ; 3, J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1, McLaren Bros., Winnipeg, Casa ; 2, G. C. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie, Lady Hall.

Gelding or Filly, two years old—1, McLaren Bros., Winnipeg, Maggie Banker ; 2, Thos. Scott, Atwell, Stonewall Maid.

Foal—1, John Lusted, Stonewall ; 2, Clougher & Co., Winnipeg, Etta ; 3, John McLean, Portage la Prairie.

Stallion and three of his get—1, W. B. & J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie, Wildmont.

#### ROADSTERS.

Brood Mare, with foal by side, etc.—1, Alf. Wright, Suthwyn, Minnie Conroy ; 2, J. W. Davison, Wawanesa, Nelly Slander ; 3, Miss Hurst, Winnipeg.

Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1, O. F. Lightcap, Winnipeg ; 2, Wm. McBride, Portage la Prairie, Souvenir ; 3, W. B. & J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie.

Gelding or Filly, 2 years old—1, Thos. Scott, Atwell, Laidy ; 2, S. R. Henderson ; 3, G. Cartwright.

Gelding or Filly, yearling—1, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake ; 2, S. R. Henderson ; 3, J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Foal—1, W. B. & J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie ; 2, J. W. Davison, Wawanesa ; 3, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake.

Pair Geldings or Mares, in harness—1,

Knittel, Boissevain, Knight of the Vale.

Stallion and three of his get, get to be foaled in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

#### HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1 and 2, A. J. Moore, Swan Lake.

Stallion, 3 years old—1, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, Claimant.

#### THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—1, R. I. M. Power, Carberry, Hard Lines ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Disturbance ; 3, Glen Campbell, Glenlyon, Wellgate.

Stallion, 2 years old—1, H. Robertson ; 2, W. S. McCracken, Broadview ; 3, Wm. Lee.

Brood Mare, with foal by side, etc.—1, E. Beckton ; 2, Glen Campbell, Glenlyon ; 3, N. Irwine.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Wm. Goggin ; 2, Glen Campbell ; 3, J. J. Murison.

#### SADDLE HORSES.

Filly, one year old—1, Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake, Lady Rotha.

Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding—1, Glen Campbell, Glenlyon ; 2, John Shea, Winnipeg ; 3, Fred. W. Dykes, Glenora, Bell Hanlan.

Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, ridden by a Lady—1, Glen Campbell, Glenlyon ; 2, Miss Hurst, Winnipeg.

Chadbourne, Ralphton, Admiral ; 3, Walter Lynch, Westbourne, What For No.

Bull Calf—1, J. M. Wallar, Carman, Royal Jubilee ; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Forest Chief ; 3, Alex. McNaughton, Roland, Red Coat 2nd ; 4, Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City.

Bull, any age—Special prize offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association—1, John G. Barron, Carberry, Topsman ; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba Chief.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Wimple of Halton ; 2, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Leonore of Sylvan ; 3, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Missie Morton.

Cow, 3 years—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Vacuna 28th ; 2, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Daisy Earl III ; 3, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Bridal Belle ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway, Roan Mary.

Heifer, one year—1, Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Gem of Athelstane ; 2, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Daisy Bright ; 3, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Marable.

Heifer Calf—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Jubilee Queen ; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba Lass ; 3 and 4, Walter Lynch, Westbourne.

Bull and two of his get, get to be bred



Judging Brood Mares, 1350 lbs. or over, Draft and Agricultural Class, at Winnipeg Industrial.

H. Mahorne ; 2, Albert Lawson, Thornhill ; 3, John Gleason, Deloraine.

Single Gelding or Mare, in harness—1, John A. Whitmore, Regina, Fun L. ; 2, D. S. Campbell, Winnipeg, Gipsy ; 3, Chas. A. Gafton, Portage la Prairie, Gleam.

#### CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over ; 16 hands or over—1, J. W. Knittel, Boissevain, Knight of the Vale ; 2, Chas. A. Gafton, Portage la Prairie, Wyman Thorpe ; 3, Joseph Cobbe, Baldur, Lord Brown.

Brood Mare, with foal by side, etc.—1, G. C. Hall, Portage la Prairie ; 2, Thos. Scott, Atwell ; 3, John Hall, Stonewall.

Gelding or Filly, 3 years old—1, Alex. Blair, Wawanesa, Nuggett ; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn ; 3, Ed. Kerr, Deloraine.

Gelding or Filly, 2 years old—1, John M. Bennett, Virden ; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn ; 3, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie.

Foal—1, Harvey Duncan, Boissevain, Laura ; 2, G. C. Hall, Portage la Prairie ; 3, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Pair Matched Geldings or Mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, H. McKay, Brandon ; 2, D. W. Agnew, Douglas ; 3, James McKee, Stonewall.

Gelding or Mare, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, J. W. Knittel, Boissevain, Melinda ; 2, R. Porter ; 3, Jas. Barker, Glenboro, Captain.

Stallion, and three of his get—1, J. W.

#### PONIES.

Pair, in harness, 12 hands up to 14—1, R. H. Robertson, Portage la Prairie ; 2, W. G. Edwards, Portage la Prairie ; 3, James McKenzie, Burnside.

Saddle Pony, 12 hands up to 14—1, E. J. McClelland, Brandon ; 2, George Kelly, Winnipeg ; 3, Chas. Kelly, Winnipeg.

Pair Ponies, in harness, under 12 hands—1, W. W. Carruthers, Brandon ; 2, Chas. Cuthbert, Portage la Prairie.

Pony, in harness, under 12 hands—1, T. E. Kelly, Brandon ; 2, Chas. Cuthbert, Portage la Prairie ; 3, S. C. Warner.

Saddle Pony, under 12 hands—1, Chas. Rombough, Morden ; 2, Wm. S. Swan, Austin.

#### SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, John G. Barron, Carberry, Topsman ; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba Chief ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Hillary.

Bull, 3 years—1, Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Jubilee Chief ; 2, K. McIver, Virden, Sir Victor ; 3, W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, Chief of Roseland.

Bull, 2 years—1, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Barmpton Chief ; 2, R. D. Foley & Son, Manitou, Cavalier ; 3, Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Aberdeen.

Bull, one year—1, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Lyndhurst ; 2, A. & J.

in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater ; 2, John G. Barron, Carberry ; 3, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor, progeny to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater ; 2, W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake.

Herd, Bull and four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater ; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway.

Herd, Bull and three Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, Females to be bred in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1, John G. Barron, Carberry.

Special prizes by Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for female, any age—1, Jos. Lawrence & Sons ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway.

Herd, Bull and four Females—1, W. S. Lister.

Bull, any age—1, John G. Barron, Carberry, Topsman.

Bull, 2 years or over, best calculated to get export steers of the smooth, early maturing class ; special by Christie & Fares—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Topsman.

#### POLLED-ANGUS.

Bull, 3 years old—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Victoria's Montrose ; 2, Purdy Bros. Moosomin, Belle's Commodore.

Bull, one year—1, John Traquair, Welwyn, Athelstane of Griswold.

Bull Calf—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Rosebank Prince; 2, John Traquair, Welwyn, Ian Dhu.

Bull, any age—1, John Traquair, Welwyn.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, Walter Clifford, Austin, Black Annie; 2, John Traquair, Welwyn, Birtle Belle.

Cow, 3 years old—1, F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Lady Bate of W. G.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Rosebank Mary; 2, John Traquair, Welwyn, Belle's Regina.

Heifer, one year—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Rosebank May.

Heifer Calf—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Rosebank Flower; 2, Walter Clifford, Austin, Marchioness of Austin.

Herd, Bull and four Females—1, Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Victoria's Montrose

#### GALLOWAYS.

Bull, 3 years or over—J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point; 2, James A. Henry, Stockton, Marquis of Hope.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2, J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Herd, Bull and four Females—J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

#### HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, George McAllister, Dugald, Duke of Hereford 4th  
Bull, 2 years old—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Valentine; 2, Geo. McAllister, Dugald, Alexis.

Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris.

Bull Calf—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Candidate; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Lord Glencoe.

Bull, any age—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris.  
Cow, 4 years or over—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Milly; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Gaylass.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Constance of Breezie Lawn; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Belle of Ridgewood.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Countess of Aberdeen; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Julia of Ridgewood.

Heifer, one year old—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Flo of Ridgewood; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Madge of Ridgewood.

Heifer Calf—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Stella; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris, Jubilee Queen.

Herd, Bull and four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Wm. Sharman, Souris.

#### HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Emperor of Canada; 2, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge, Minks' Mercado King.

Bull, 2 years old—1, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield; 2, R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Vida's Prince.

Bull, one year old—1, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Prince Clothide; 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Gretqui Montgomery Prince.

Bull Calf—1, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge; 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Tempest Pride.

Bull, any age—1, R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Emperor of Canada.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Tempest 3rd; 2, James Glennie, Orange Ridge, Daisy Teake's Queen.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge, Lady Darling; 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Queen of Maple Grove.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, James Glennie, Orange Ridge, Nettie Teake; 2, Jas. F. Hindmarch, Cannington Manor, Lady Paulin de Kol.

Heifer, one year old—1, Jas. F. Hindmarch, Cannington Manor, Queen; 2, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge.

Heifer Calf—1, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge; 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, Queen of Maple Grove Beauty.

Herd, Bull and four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jas. Glennie, Orange Ridge.

#### JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, James Bray, Longburn, Simcoe Chief; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Rover Pogis.

Bull, 2 years old—Neil Smith, Brampton, Sir Oliver of Canada.

Bull, one year old—1, James Walsham, Portage la Prairie; 2, Neil Smith, Brampton, Jubilee Boy.

Bull Calf—1 and 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn.  
Bull, any age—1, Jas. Walsham, Portage la Prairie.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, G. Smith & Son, Grimsby, Ont.; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Manitoba Lady.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Neil Smith, Brampton, Tip of Malone; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn, Oak Grove Linda.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, Neil Smith, Brampton, Yankee Rosebud; 2, James Bray, Longburn, Cora's Diana.

Heifer, one year old—1, Neil Smith, Brampton, Duchess of Malone; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn, F. H. of Oak Grove.

Heifer Calf—1, Jas. Bray, Longburn; Lily M.; 2, Neil Smith, Brampton, Malone Maid.

Herd, Bull and four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.

#### AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro, What Care I; 2, John Lawrence, Morden, Ontario Chief.

Bull, 2 years old—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, St. Patrick; 2, J. S. Cochran, Crystal City, Smythe.

Bull, one year old—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Surprise of Burnside; 2, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Leo of Rockton.

Bull Calf—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro, Cock o' the Walk; 2, Steele Bros., Glenboro, Cockie Leekie.

Bull, any age—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, J. S. Cochran, Crystal City, Maud; 2, Steele Bros., Glenboro, Heather Daisy.

Cow, 3 years old—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro, Nancie; 2, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Annette.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City; 2, Andrew Mutter, Brandon, Isabel.

## The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

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Heifer, one year old—1, Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City, Lassie Jean ; 2, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Mable.

Heifer Calf—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro ; 2, J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City, Snowdrop. Herd, Bull and four Females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Steele Bros., Glenboro.

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

Best Milch Cow, any breed—1, J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City ; 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield.

Herd, Bull and four Females, Dairy Breeds, any age, owned by one exhibitor. 1, Steele Bros., Glenboro.

#### GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, 4 years or over, beef—1, Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater ; 2 and 3, Jas. Mitchell, Castleavery.

Cow, 3 years old, beef—1, Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater ; 2, George Allison, Burnbank ; 3, Ed. Hudson, Plympton.

Steer, 1 year old—1 and 2, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Cow, 3 years or over—1 and 2, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson ; 3, Kobold & Co., Winnipeg.

Heifer, under 3 years—1, Kobold & Co., Winnipeg ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Calf—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson ; 2, Wm. Sharman, Souris ; 3, K. McIver, Virden.

Best Heifer or Steer, 3 years old or over, raised in Manitoba or N. W. T.—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Best Pair Steers—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES BY THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

Steers, 3 years old and over—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson ; 2, Kobold & Co.

Steer, 2 years old—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Steer, one year old—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Two ewes, shearlings—1, Jas. Murray ; 2, D. H. Preston.

Two ewe lambs—1, Jas. Murray ; 2, D. H. Preston ; 3, Jas. Murray.

Ewe, any age—1, Jas. Murray.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1, Jas. Murray.

Pair any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jas. Murray.

#### LINCOLNS.

Ram, two shears or over—1, W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield.

Ram, shearling—1, W. T. Lytle.

Ram, any age—1, W. T. Lytle.

Two ewes, aged—1 and 2, W. T. Lytle.

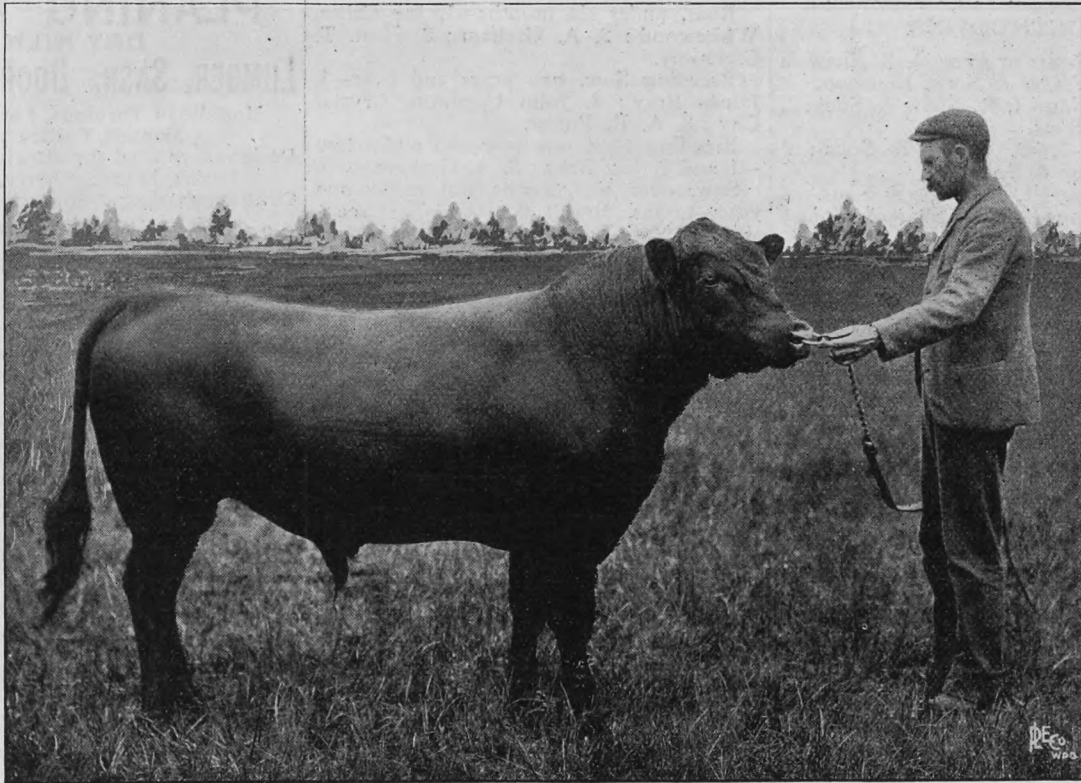
Two ewes, shearlings—1 and 2, W. T. Lytle.

Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, W. T. Lytle.

Ewe, any age—1, W. T. Lytle.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two lambs—1, W. T. Lytle.

Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor—W. T. Lytle.



**Polled Angus Bull Athelstane, owned by John Traquair, Welwyn, Assa.**

Athe'stane, 273, P.A.H.B., sire Sir John of Eastview, dam Charmer 6th ; owned by J. Traquair, of Welwyn, Assa., won first in the year-old class. He also won the medal as best bull, any age. He is a splendid specimen of the Polled Angus breed.

Heifer, 2 years old—1, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound ; 2, George Allison, Burnbank.

Heifer, one year old—1, George Allison, Burnbank ; 2, K. McIver, Virden.

Heifer Calf—1, K. McIver, Virden ; 2 and 3, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Cow, 4 years old or over, Dairy—1, W. Sharman, Souris ; 2, David Munroe, Winnipeg ; 3, Andrew Mutter, Brandon.

Cow, 3 years, Dairy—1, John Webster, Portage la Prairie ; 2, David Munroe, Winnipeg ; 3, Andrew Mutter, Brandon.

Herd, four Females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater ; 2, James Mitchell, Castleavery.

#### FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Steers, 3 years or over—1, Kobold & Co., Winnipeg ; 2 and 3, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Steer, 2 years old—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson ; 2 and 3, Kobold & Co., Winnipeg.

Heifer, under 3 years old—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Calf—1, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Steers or Heifers, best three, grass fed, 5 years old and under—1, Kobold & Co., Winnipeg.

Special by Gallagher & Sons, best six fat cattle—1, Fraser & Sons.

Special by Gordon & Ironside, best six fat cattle raised in Manitoba or Northwest Territories—Reverts to Association under protests by both contestants.

#### LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears or over—1, Jas. Murray, Lyleton ; 2, Jas. Murray ; 3, D. F. Preston, Glennen.

Ram, shearling—1, N. Smith, Brampton.

Ram lamb—1, N. Smith ; 2 and 3, Jas. Murray.

Ram, any age—1, Jas. Murray.

Two ewes, aged—1, 2 and 3, Jas. Murray.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, two years or over—1, J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon ; 2, Grogan & Peters, Swan Lake ; 3, J. Oughton, Crystal City.

Ram, shearling—1, J. A. S. McMillan ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway ; 3, J. A. S. McMillan.

Ram lamb—1, J. A. S. McMillan ; 2, D. E. Corbett, Norquay ; 3, Peter Fargey, Manitou.

Ram, any age—1, J. A. S. McMillan.

Two ewes, aged—1, Grogan & Peters ; 2, John Oughton ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway.

Two ewes, shearlings—1 and 2, J. A. S. McMillan ; 3, Grogan & Peters.

Two ewe lambs—1, J. A. S. McMillan ; 2, John Oughton ; 3, J. A. S. McMillan.

Ewe, any age—1, J. A. S. McMillan.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1, J. A. S. McMillan.

One ram and three ewes, one year old or over—1, John Oughton.

Flock of four lambs, one ram lamb and

three ewe lambs—1, J. A. S. McMillan ; 2, John Oughton.

Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, J. A. S. McMillan.

#### OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, two shears or over—1, P. B. McLaren, Clearwater.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, P. B. McLaren.

Ram lamb—1, P. B. McLaren.

Ram, any age—1, P. B. McLaren.

Two ewes, any age—1, 2 and 3, P. B. McLaren.

Two ewes, shearlings—1, P. B. McLaren.

Two ewe lambs—1, 2 and 3—P. B. McLaren.

Ewe, any age—1, P. B. McLaren.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1, P. B. McLaren.

Pen of four lambs of either sex—1, P. B. McLaren.

Yearling lamb—1, P. B. McLaren.

Yearling ewe—1, P. B. McLaren.

Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, P. B. McLaren.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, two shears or over—1, R. Shaw & Sons ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Ram, shearling—1, R. Shaw & Sons ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Ram lamb—1, D. Fraser & Sons ; 2 and 3, R. Shaw & Sons.

Ram, any age—1, R. Shaw & Sons.

Two ewes, aged—1, R. Shaw & Sons ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Two ewes shearlings—1, R. Shaw & Sons ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Two ewe lambs—1, R. Shaw & Sons ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Ewe, any age—1, R. Shaw & Sons.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1, R. Shaw & Sons.

Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, R. Shaw & Sons.

#### ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE BRED SHEEP, EXCEPT MERINO.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, E. Vance, Emerson.

Ram, shearling—1 and 2, E. Vance.

Ram lamb—1 and 2, E. Vance.

Ram, any age—1, E. Vance.

Two ewes, shearlings—1 and 2, E. Vance.

Two ewes, aged—1, 2 and 3, E. Vance.

Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, E. Vance.

Ewe, any age—1, E. Vance.

Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1, E. Vance.

Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, E. Vance.

#### FAT SHEEP.

Two wethers, two shears or over—1, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound ; 2, D. Fraser & Sons ; 3, Jas. Murray.

Two wethers, shearlings—1, P. B. McLaren.

Two ewes, two shears or over—1, Grogan & Peters ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway ; 3, R. S. Preston.

Two ewes shearlings—1, Hon. Thos. Greenway ; 2 and 3, Grogan & Peters.

Two wether lambs—1, E. Vance ; 2, P. B. McLaren ; 3, E. Vance.

Two ewe lambs—1, P. B. McLaren ; 2, E. Vance.

#### BERKSHIRES.

Boar, two years and over—1, F. W. Brown, Portage ; 2, R. McKenzie, High Bluff ; 3, J. A. McGill, Neepawa.

Boar, one year and under two—1, T. Greenway ; 2, F. W. Brown ; 3, R. McKenzie.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1, R. McKenzie ; 2, R. McKenzie.

Boar, under six months—1, R. McKenzie ; 2, F. W. Brown ; 3, J. A. McGill.

Breeding sow, two years or over—1, F. W. Brown ; 2, J. A. McGill ; 3, F. W. Brown.

Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1, F. W. Brown ; 2 and 3, R. McKenzie. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, R. McKenzie ; 2, A. Graham, Pomeroy ; 3, J. A. McGill.

Sow, under six months—1, J. A. McGill ; 2, J. A. McGill ; 3, R. McKenzie.

Sow, any age—1, F. W. Brown.

Boar, any age—1, F. W. Brown.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, F. W. Brown. Boar, and four of his get—1, F. W. Brown ; 2, R. McKenzie.

Pair boars, any age, extra—1, F. W. Brown.

#### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Boar, two years and over—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa ; 2, A. Graham.

Boar, one year old and under—1, Jas. Bray, Longburn.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, A. Graham ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway.

Boar, under six months—1, Joe Callin, Whitewood ; 2, A. Graham ; 3, Hon. T. Greenway.

Breeding Sow, two years and over—1, James Bray ; 2, John Oughton, Crystal City ; 3, A. B. Potter.

Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Jas. Bray ; 3, A. Graham.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1, Jas. Bray ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway ; 3, Jas. Bray.

Sow, under six months—1, Hon. T. Greenway ; 2, A. Graham ; 3, Jas. Bray.

Sow, any age—1, Jas. Bray.

Boar, any age—1, A. Graham.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, A. B. Potter ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway ; 3, A. Graham.

Boar and four of his get—1, A. Graham ; 2, Jas. Bray.

Pair, boar any age, sow any age, special—1, A. Graham.

#### CHESTER WHITES.

Boar, two years and over—1, E. Vance, Emerson ; 2, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound ; 3, K. McLeod, Dugald.

Boar, one year and under two—1, K. McLeod.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1, R. S. Preston.

Boar, under six months—1, R. S. Preston ; 2, K. McLeod ; 3, R. S. Preston.

Breeding Sow, two years and over—1, K. McLeod ; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston.

Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1, K. McLeod.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1, R. S. Preston.

Sow, under six months—1, R. S. Preston ; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston.

Sow, any age—1, K. McLeod.

Boar, any age—1, E. Vance.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, R. S. Preston ; 2, K. McLeod ; 3, J. Oughton.

Boar and four of his get, extra prize—1, R. S. Preston ; 2, E. Vance.

Pair, boar any age, sow any age—1, E. Vance.

#### TAMWORTHS.

Boar, one year or over—1, E. H. Carter, Portage la Prairie ; 2, R. J. Wright, Suthwyn.

Boar, under one year—1, E. H. Carter ; 2, E. H. Carter.

Boar, under six months—1, E. H. Carter ; 2 and 3, N. Smith, Brampton.

Breeding Sow, one year or over—1, N. Smith ; 2, N. Smith ; 3, E. H. Carter.

Sow, under one year—1 and 2, E. H. Carter.

Sow, under six months—1 and 2, E. H. Carter ; 3, N. Smith.

Boar, any age—1, E. H. Carter.

Sow, any age—1, N. Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, N. Smith ; 2, E. H. Carter.

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## POLAND CHINAS.

Boar, two years or over—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, J. Oughton; 3, D. Fraser & Sons.

Boar, under one year—1, J. Oughton; 2, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3, D. Fraser & Sons.

Boar, under six months—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Fraser & Sons; 3, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Breeding Sow, one year or over—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Fraser & Sons; 3, D. Fraser & Sons.

Sow, under one year—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Fraser & Sons; 3, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Sow, under six months—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Fraser & Sons; 3, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Sow, any age—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Boar, any age—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Sow and litter of pigs—1, W. M. & J.

Boar, under one year—1, K. McLeod. Breeding Sow, one year and over—1, K. McLeod; 2, J. Oughton; 3, K. McLeod.

Sow, under one year—1, K. McLeod. Sow, any age—1, K. McLeod. Boar, any age—1, K. McLeod.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, K. McLeod. Boar and four of his get—1, K. McLeod. Three pigs under one year—1, A. Graham; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Pig, under one year—1, D. Fraser & Sons; 2, A. Graham; 3, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

Pig, under six months—1, R. McKenzie; 2, R. McKenzie.

Special by J. Y. Griffin & Co.—1, A. Graham, Yorkshires; 2, R. McKenzie, Berkshires; 3, Jos. Callin, Yorkshires.

## FOWLS.

Pair Andalusians: 1, J. W. Higginbotham.

Pair Houdans: 1, Chas. Midwinter; 2, N. Brown.

Pair LaFleche: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, C. E. Smith.

Pair Hamburgs, silver pencilled: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, Wm. Rutherford.

Pair Hamburgs, golden spangled: 1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Hamburgs, silver spangled: 1, Jas. F. McLean; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, G. McCurdy.

Pair Hamburgs, black: 1, W. J. Currie; 2, C. E. Smith.

Pair Javas, mottled: J. Ling & Co.

Pair Javas, black: John S. Kitson.

Pair Langshans, black: 1, J. Hillis; 2, H. A. Chadwick; 3, J. Ling & Co.

Pair Leghorns, single comb, white: 1, Geo. Wood; 2, Geo. Wood; 3, Geo. Wood.

Pair Leghorns, single comb, brown: 1, A. Williams.

Pair Leghorns, rose comb, brown: 1, Hunter Smith.

Pair Leghorns, single comb, buff: 1, C. S. Matheson.

Pair Leghorns, red pile: 1, J. Ling & Co.

Pair Minorcas, black: 1, Thos. Reid; 2, G. C. Armstrong.

Pair Polish, white crested, black: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, C. S. Matheson; 3, Jas. F. McLean.

Pair Polish, golden: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, R. S. Preston.

Pair Polish, any variety: 1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, barred: 1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, H. K. Zavitz.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, white: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, J. Ling & Co.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, buff: 1, G. E. Armstrong; 2, John Todd.

Pair Spanish, black: 1, Geo. Wood.

Pair Wyandottes, golden laced: 1, Wm. Wilson; 2, J. Ling & Co.; 3, Thos. Reid.

Pair Wyandottes, silver laced: 1, J. Ling & Co.; 2, G. H. Grundy; 3, F. J. S. McArthur.

Pair Wyandottes, white: 1, Jno. Kitson; 2, J. Ling & Co.

Pair Wyandottes, buff: 1 and 2, F. J. S. McArthur; 3, John Todd.

Pair Bantams, buff Pekin: 1, W. J. Currie; 2, F. Carveth.

Pair Bantams, Pekin, any other variety: 1, C. S. Matheson.

Pair Bantams, black African: 1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, J. F. McLean.

Pair Bantams, seabright: 1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, G. C. Armstrong; 3, C. E. Smith.

Pair Bantams, game: 1 and 2, C. S. Matheson; 3, Hunter Smith.

Pair Bantams, Japanese: 1, C. E. Smith.

## CHICKENS OF 1897.

Pair Audalusians—1, Chas. Midwinter.

Pair Brahmas, light—1, A. & S. Curle; 2, J. W. Higginbotham.

Pair Brahmas, dark—1, Andrew Mutter.

Pair Cochins, partridge—1 and 2, Andrew Mutter.

Pair Dorkings, any variety—1 and 2, Andrew Mutter.

Pair Game, black or brown breasted, red: 1 and 2, J. A. Mullen; 3, S. McCurdy.

Pair Game, Duckwing—1 and 2, J. A. Mullen; 3, S. McCurdy.

Pair Game, Indian—1, 2 and 3, C. S. Matheson.

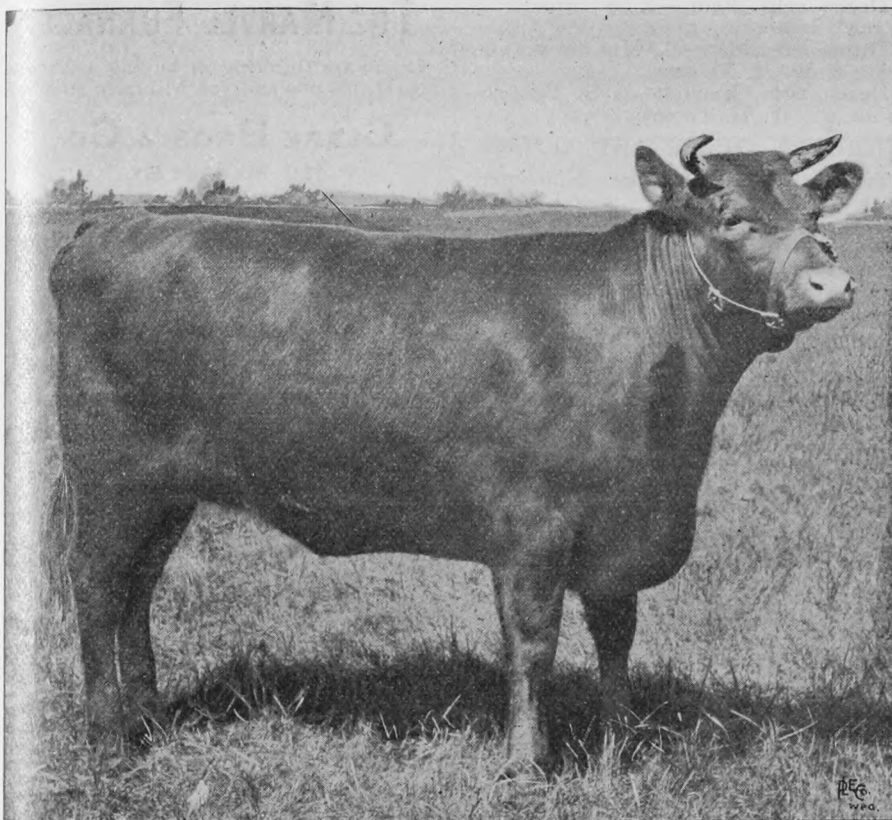
Pair Houdans—1, Chas. Midwinter; 2, Fred. Gardiner; 3, N. Brown.

Pair Hamburgs silver pencilled—1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, S. McCurdy; 2, Jas. F. McLean; 3, Jas. F. McLean.

Pair Hamburgs, black—1, 2 and 3—W. J. Currie.

Pair Javas, black—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, Chas. Midwinter; 3, Jno. Kitson.



First Prize Shorthorn Yearling Heifer, owned by Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

Gem of Athelstane, Vol. 13, was calved Oct. 10, 1895, sire Lyndhurst 2nd (18276), dam Lady Hero (21840). Bred by Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., from whom she was purchased by Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, Premier Greenway. This heifer won 1st prize at Toronto Industrial last fall, she also won 1st at the late Winnipeg Industrial in a class of 17 entrants. She received 2nd place for the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association sweepstakes for the best female, any age, but with many was favorite for 1st place.

C. Smith; 2 and 3, D. Fraser & Sons.

Boar and four of his get—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Fraser & Sons.

Pair, boar any age, sow any age, special—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith.

## JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEYS

Boar, one year or over—1, Gillespie & Snarey, Winnipeg.

Boar, under one year—1, Gillespie & Snarey.

Breeding Sow, one year or over—1 and 2, Gillespie & Snarey.

Sow, under one year—1, Gillespie & Snarey.

Sow, any age—1, Gillespie & Snarey.

Boar, any age—1, Gillespie & Snarey.

Pair, boar any age, sow any age, special—1, Gillespie & Snarey.

## ANY OTHER BREED.

Boar, one year or over—1, K. McLeod, Suffolk.

Pair Brahmas, light: 1, J. W. Higginbotham; 2, H. A. Chadwick; 3, H. R. Zavitz.

Pair Brahmas, dark: 1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Cochins, buff: 1, Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Pair Cochins, black: 1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Cochins, partridge: 1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, Andrew Mutter.

Pair Cochins, white: 1, A. Millon.

Pair Dorkings, any variety: 2, C. E. Smith; 3, H. A. Chadwick.

Pair Game, black or brown breasted, red: 1, J. A. Mullen; 2, Thos. Reid.

Pair Game, duckwing: 1, C. S. Matheson.

Pair Game, Indian: 1, C. S. Matheson; 2, A. Millon; 3, S. McCurdy.

Pair Guineas, white: C. E. Smith.

Pair Guineas, pearl: 1, Hunter Smith; 2, Chas. Midwinter; 3, C. E. Smith.

Pair Langshans, black—1, J. Hillis ; 2, Ling & Co.

Pair Langshans, white—1, H.W. Dearman.

Pair Leghorns, single comb, white—1, H. W. Dearman ; 2, Jno. Kitson ; 3, H. W. Dearman.

Pair Leghorns, single comb, brown—1, A. Williams.

Pair Leghorns, rose comb, white—1 and 2, Geo. Wood.

Pair Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1 and 2, Hunter Smith.

Pair Leghorns, rose comb, buff—1 and 2, C. S. Matheson.

Pair Minorcas, black—1, Chas. Midwinter ; 2, Frank Denner ; 3, James F. McLean.

Pair Minorcas, white—1, Thos. Reid.

Pair Polish, white crested, black—1, C. E. Smith ; 2, Jas. F. McLean.

Pair Polish, golden—1, C. E. Smith ; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston.

Pair English red caps—1, Chas. Midwinter.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, H. A. Chadwick ; 2, John Todd ; 3, Chas. Midwinter.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, white—1, Wm. J. Currie ; 2 and 3, H. W. Dearman.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, buff—1, John Todd ; 2, Ling & Co.

Pair Spanish, black—1, Geo. Wood ; 2, Thos. Halford.

Pair Wyandottes, golden laced—1, Wm. Wilson ; 2, Wm. Wilson ; 3, Ling & Co.

Pair Wyandottes, silver laced—1, M. Maw ; 2, S. McCurdy ; 3, Ling & Co.

Pair Wyandottes, white—1, M. Maw ; 2, Geo. Wood ; 3, W. E. Little.

Pair Wyandottes, buff—1, F. G. S. McArthur.

Pair Bantams, buff, Pekin—1, J. W. Higginbotham ; 2, C. E. Smith.

Pair Bantams, Pekin, any other variety—1, C. S. Matheson.

Pair Bantams, black African—1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Bantams, Seabright—1, J.W. Higginbotham.

Pair Bantams, Game—1, J. W. Higginbotham ; 2 and 3, C. S. Matheson.

#### BREEDING PENS.

Brahmas, light—1, J. W. Higginbotham ; 2, Wm. Rutherford.

Brahmas, dark—1, A. Millon.

Cochins, Partridge—1 and 2, A. Mutter.

Games, black or brown breasted, red—1, C. S. Matheson ; 2, J. A. Mullen.

Game, Duckwing—1, J.M. Adritt & Co.

Game, Indian—1, C. S. Matheson ; 2, S. McCurdy.

Houdans—1, Samuel Wise ; 2, Chas. Midwinter.

Hamburgs, golden penciled—1, C. E. Smith.

Hamburgs, silver penciled—1, C. E. Smith.

Hamburgs, golden spangled—1, C. E. Smith ; 2, S. McCurdy.

Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, M. Hosack ; 2, Wm. Rutherford.

Hamburgs, black—1, W. J. Currie.

Langshans, black—1, Ling & Co.

Guineas, white—1, C. E. Smith.

Guineas, pearl—1, Ling & Co ; 2, C. E. Smith.

Black Spanish—1, Geo. Wood.

Leghorns, single comb white—1 and 2, Geo. Wood.

Leghorns, single comb, brown—1, H. K. Zavitz ; 2, John Mason.

Leghorns, rose comb, white—1, Geo. Wood.

Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1, Hunter Smith ; 2, Hunter Smith.

English Red Caps—1, W. R. Clark ; 2, Chas. Midwinter.

Minorcas, black—1, W. J. Lumsden ; 2, Frank Denner.

Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, Wm. Rutherford ; 2, John Todd.

Plymouth Rocks, white—1, Wm. Rutherford ; 2, C. E. Smith.

Plymouth Rocks, buff—1, G. C. Armstrong ; 2, John Todd.

Polish, golden—1, A. Millon.

Polish, any variety—1, C. S. Matheson.

Wyandottes, golden laced—1, A. E. Little ; 2, Samuel Wise.

Wyandottes, silver laced—1, W.J. Lumsden ; 2, Chas. Midwinter.

Wyandottes, black—1, G.C. Armstrong.

Wyandottes, white—1, Geo. Wood ; 2, John Kitson.

Bantams, buff Pekin—1, J. W. Higginbotham ; 2, F. Carveth.

Bantams, black African—1, Jas. McLean.

Bantams, Seabright—1, C. S. Matheson ; 2, J. W. Higginbotham.

Bantams, Game—1, J.W. Higginbotham.

Breeding pen, any variety ; special by H. A. Chadwick—1, J. W. Higginbotham.

Dozen eggs, light—1, N. Brown ; 2, Samuel Booth.

Dozen eggs, dark—1, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield ; 2, W. H. Thomas.

Dozen eggs, heaviest—1, G. C. Armstrong ; 2, W. H. Thomas.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Turkeys, bronze—1, Chas. Midwinter ; 2, M. Maw.

Turkeys, Holland white—1, C. E. Smith ; 2, C. S. Matheson.

Turkeys, black—1 and 2, R. McKenzie.

Geese, Embden—1, C. S. Matheson ; 2, Chas. Midwinter ; 3, John Kitson.

Geese, Toulouse—1, C. E. Smith ; 2, Chas. Midwinter ; 3, M. Maw.

Geese, China Brown—1, C. E. Smith.

Ducks, Aylesbury—1, W. J. Lumsden ; 2, C. E. Smith.

Ducks, Pekin—1 and 2, W. J. Lumsden ; 3, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Rouen—1, W. J. Lumsden ; 2, M. Maw.

Ducks, Cayuga—1 and 2, C. E. Smith.

Ducks, Muscovy—1 and 2, C. S. Matheson.

Turkeys, bronze, chicks of 1897—1, Chas. Midwinter ; 2, Ed. Vance ; 3, Chas. Midwinter.

Geese, Embden, goslings of 1897—1, John Kitson.

Geese, Toulouse, goslings of 1897—1, Chas. Midwinter ; 2 and 3, M. Maw.

Geese, China Brown, goslings of 1897—1 and 2, C. E. Smith.

Ducks, Aylesbury, ducklings of 1897—1 and 2, C. E. Smith.

Ducks, Pekin, ducklings of 1897—1, Jas. F. McLean ; 2, Chas. Midwinter ; 3, C. S. Matheson.

Ducks, Rouen, ducklings of 1897—1, M. Maw.

Ducks, Cayuga, ducklings of 1897—1, C. S. Matheson.

Crested Ducks—1, John Kitson.

Crested ducklings—1, John Kitson.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS—CLASS 48.

Cheese three factory, colored, 60 lbs. or over, each, made in 1897 : 1, J. H. Ross ; 2, H. Roberts & Co. ; 3, H. Roberts & Co.

Cheese, three, factory, white, 60 lbs. or over, each, made in 1897 : 1, J. H. Ross ; 2, D. W. Shunk ; 3, H. Roberts & Co.

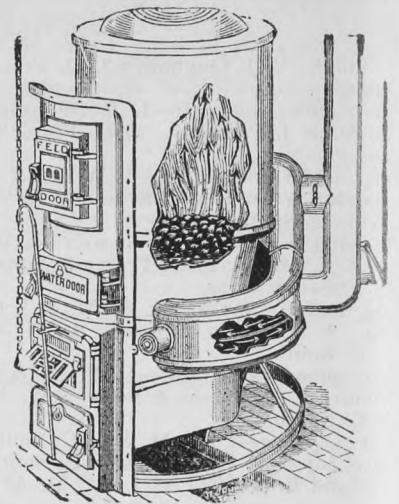
Cheese, three, factory, white or colored, sweepstakes—J. H. Ross. Silver medal, medal to go to the maker.

Home-made, whole milk cheese : 1, Steele Bros. ; 2, W. S. Moody.

Cream cheese : 1, Mrs. M. A. Macwatt ; 2, Wm. Lewis.

#### BUTTER—CLASS 49.

Three packages, creamery, of not less than 56 pounds each, for export, condition of package to be considered : 1, New-



### THE MARVEL FURNACE.

If you are thinking of buying a furnace, inspect this one and you will have no other.

**CLARE BROS. & Co.,**

180 MARKET ST.,

Telephone 664.  
P.O. Box 1604.

**WINNIPEG.**

## OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLS, POINT DOUGLAS. OFFICE, COR. KING & ALEXANDER STREETS

REGISTERED BRANDS :

Ogilvie's Hungarian, Ogilvie's Strong Bakers.

Montreal—Royal Mills.....	2000 bls.
“ Glenora “.....	1500 “
“ City “.....	1200 “
Winnipeg Mills.....	1500 “
Goderich “.....	1200 “
Seaforth “.....	300 “
<b>Total Daily Capacity, 7,500 Bls.</b>	

Dealers in all kinds of Feed and Coarse Grains.

A large supply of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour. Salt always on hand.

Ask for Ogilvie's Celebrated Brands Flour.  
1849F

### DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man. [1897]

**LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y**  
**PUMPS, AIR LIFTS.**  
**GASOLINE ENGINES.**  
**AIR COMPRESSORS**  
**THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.**  
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

### PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Sealed information free.

**J. H. DYE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.**  
1911

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



dale Creamery Co.; 2, Geo. Hamilton; 3, McDonald Butter Co.; 4, John Hettle.

Twenty-five pounds creamery, prints: 1, Newdale Creamery Co.; 2, Geo. Hamilton; 3, H. C. Neilson; 4, McDonald Butter Co.

Assorted packages of creamery butter, 10, 20 and 30 lbs., in weight, condition of packages to be considered: 1, Newdale Creamery Co.; 2, McDonald Butter Co.; 3, John Hettle; 4, Chas. Mignault.

Package farm dairy, not less than 40 lbs.: 1, F. Robertson; 2, Jas. Bray; 3, J. H. Irwin; 4, S. J. Corbett.

Basket, 1 lb., prints, farm dairy, not less than 10 lbs., 1st prize by F. W. Sprado, Manager Manitoba hotel, butter taking prize to become the property of donor: 1, John E. Munro; 2, F. Robertson; 3, W. C. Pritchard; 4, Mrs. E. Bennett.

Butter made up for table use, not less than 5 lbs., to be judged by quality and appearance, 1st prize by Dyson-Gibson Co.; 1, John E. Munroe; 2, F. Robertson; 3, Jas. Bray.

Firkin farm dairy, not less than 20 lbs., made by farmer's wife or daughter: 2,

Red Fyfe wheat, 5 bushels—1, S. J. Thompson; 2, J. E. Casselman; 3, John Green, Carberry; 4, W. Sanderson, Souris. Red Fyfe wheat, 2 bushels, prize by C. P. R. Co.—1, S. J. Thompson; 2, J. E. Casselman; 3, John Green; 4, W. Sanderson.

White Fyfe wheat, prize by C. P. R. Co.—1, John Gorrel, Carberry; 2, Wm. Clements, Fairmede; 3, W. Sanderson.

Six-rowed barley—1, John Ralston, Rapid City; 2, D. W. McIvor, Kildonan; 3, Mrs. Scott Stewart, Oakbank.

Two-rowed barley—1, Fred Froom, Carberry; 2, Wm. Stephen, Virden; 3, W. Clement.

Two-rowed barley, E. L. Drewry's prize—1, Fred Froom.

Six-rowed barley, E. L. Drewry's prize—1, D. W. McIvor.

Rye—1, F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; 2, Wm. Clements; 3, Wm. Stephen.

White milling oats—1, Alex. Anderson; 2, John Ralston.

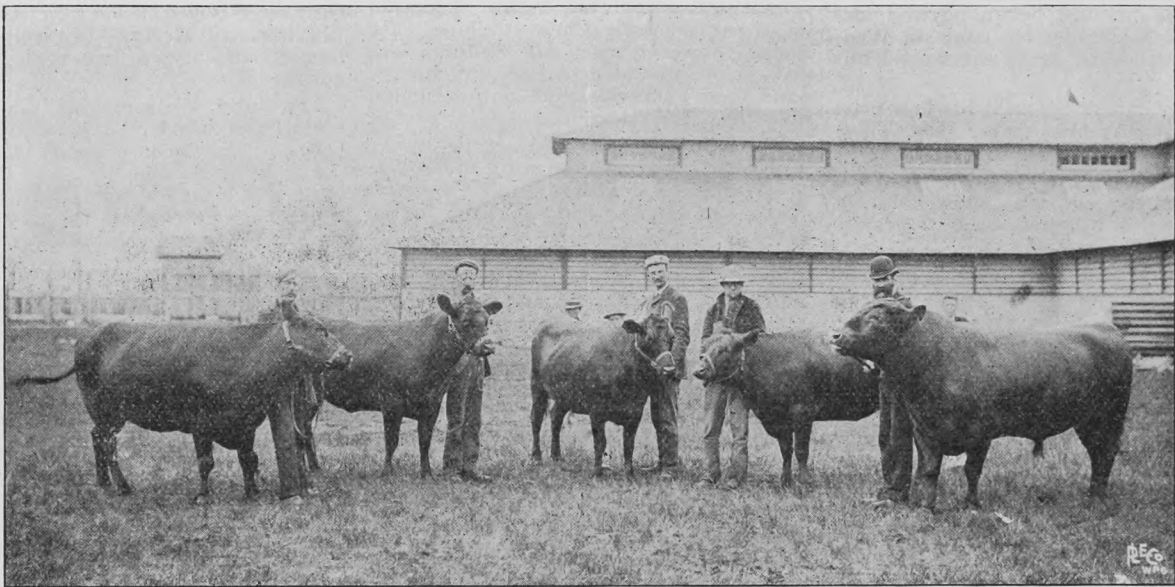
Oats, white—1, Alex. Anderson; 2, A. Millon, Portage; 3, D. W. McIvor.

Oats, black—1, C. H. Clements; 2, A. Millon; 3, John Ralston.

Mr. H. Wade, Toronto, judge of hackneys, thoroughbred and saddle horses, said: "In my opinion heavy horses, thoroughbreds and hackneys are the best for this country. They are best to cross, either for the purpose of riding, driving or farm work."

The McClary Manufacturing Company's display of furnaces, ranges, gas stoves and granite ware was worthy of inspection. Several furnaces were shown and were examined by a great number. This form of heating is becoming very popular in all parts of the province. The "Famous" McClary stoves were also shown, and a Jubilee tray was given to every lady who had in use a McClary cook stove or range.

"The exhibits at the fair in the classes I judged were very good," said Doctor O'Neil, of London, Ont., a well-known veterinary surgeon, and judge of the standard bred, roadster and carriage horses. "In many sections of these classes the showing was excellent, particularly in aged coach horses and the suckling colts in the carriage class. I think I can safely say that in the coach



Polled Angus Herd, property of Alex. Cumming, Rosburn, Man.

This, the prize-winning Polled Angus herd, owned by Alex. Cumming, Rosburn, Man., Lone Tree P.O., has at its head "Victoria Montrose," 3 years old last April, bred by J. Traquair, Welwyn, Assa, 1st at Winnipeg and Regina, 1895, 1st and Silver Medal at Winnipeg, and 1st with Diploma at Brandon, 1896, 1st at Winnipeg, 1897. Sire Sir Richard of Griswold, 17871; dam Victoria A. of Eastview, 8775. Mr. Cumming had five first prizes at the late Winnipeg Industrial with animals in this herd. He also breeds Clydesdales extensively.

F. Robertson; 3, Flora B. Munroe; 4, Mrs. Jas. Brydon.

Firkin, not less than 40 lbs., using Alexandra hand or small power cream separator in private dairy; special prizes by R. A. Lister & Co.: 1st, 8 bot. Babcock Milk Tester complete; 2, 4 bot. Babcock Milk Tester complete; 1, Mrs. J. Scott; 2, J. S. Moffatt.

Twenty lbs. made by dairy maid, 1st prize by Steele & Co. photographers: 1, Flora B. Munroe; 2, Mrs. Jas. A. Graham.

Sweepstakes, best farm dairy butter on exhibition, in packages or prints: 1, John E. Munroe; 2, F. Robertson; 3, James Bray.

Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition: 1, Newdale Creamery Co.; 2, McDonald Butter Co.; 3 John Hettle; 4, Chas. Mignault.

#### FIELD GRAINS, ETC.

Twenty-five bushels Red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1, S. J. Thompson, Carberry; 2, J. E. Casselman, Lauder.

Flax seed—1, John McMurray; 2, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 3, W. Sanderson.

Buckwheat—1, W. & J. C. Smith, Ontario; 2, G. Tocher, Stonewall.

Large peas—1, J. A. Mitchell, Balmoral; 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

Small peas—1, Jas. F. McCulloch, Stonewall.

White beans—1, H. Hodgson; 2, D. Cotton; 3, John Ralston.

Field beans—1, C. O. White, St. James; 2, G. T. Chapman, St. James; 3, C. O. White.

Corn, flint, white or yellow—1, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2, D. Cotton; 3, John Ralston.

#### For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1840

and carriage classes the exhibits at your summer fair excel eastern exhibits I have seen. I have never seen at the Toronto or London fairs the coach class so well represented as at the Winnipeg Industrial."

One of the most prominent exhibits in machinery hall was that of The Fairchild Co. Among other implements shown were the Deering harvesters, mowers and rakes, Moline and Speight wagons, Deere and Mausur disc harrows, John Deere plows, Monitor drills, Columbus scrapers, Wilkinson plows, Fleury's harrows, barrows, straw cutters, cultivators, grain crushers and machine jacks. Just outside of machinery hall this well-known firm showed Advance, J. I. Case, and Waterloo threshers, Norsworthy and Whitelaw engines in operation. One row of the carriage building was occupied with high class carriages manufactured for The Fairchild Co. by the Canada Carriage Co. There was also a good exhibit of Cleveland bicycles in this building, for which wheel the above firm are the wholesale agents.

## Exhibition Notes.

There was no exhibitor of sheep in the Cotswold class.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., made some good sales to Dakota breeders.

The winner of the red ticket for Short-horn bull calf was bred by John E. Smith, Brandon.

A considerable amount of live stock changed hands during the week. Good prices were paid as a rule.

Premier Greenway and Jos. Lawrence & Sons both intend exhibiting at Brandon on the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Geo. Smith & Son, of Grimsby, Ont., exhibited three very stylish Welsh ponies, which were much admired by the ladies.

J. Y. Griffin & Co. had a very fine display of their justly celebrated Red Cross ham, bacon, lard, etc., in the main building.

Dr. O'Neill, V. S., London, Ont., judge of the light horses at the Industrial, performs the same duties at the Brandon fair.

A Southdown ewe, belonging to James Vance, Emerson, dropped a lamb on Wednesday of fair week, being the second this year.

Andrew Graham has sold his first prize young Yorkshire boar to the Hon. Thos. Greenway.

The Polled-Angus exhibit this year was better than any previous show, and we are promised still better for next year.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., entered 15 cattle at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Carberry, and received 15 prizes at each place.

Messrs. Kitson, of Macdonald, and Brown, of Portage la Prairie, are making extensive improvements to their farm buildings.

A. N. McLaren, M. P., who was judge of the dairy products, speaks very highly of the progress Manitoba is making in the dairy industry.

J. H. Ashdown's model kitchen furnished with all modern utensils, was a splendid idea and discerning housekeepers no doubt obtained many valuable hints from the exhibit.

In an immense pyramid, Dyson, Gibson & Co. made an effective display of White Star baking powder, flavoring extracts, spices, etc., all being the product of their factory in Winnipeg.

Judge Jarvis was well pleased with the exhibit of poultry. He said it compared very favorably with eastern shows. One good feature of our poultry building is that we have good light.

P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, had it all his own way in Oxford Downs, he being the only exhibitor. This was also the case with W. T. Lytle in the Lincoln class, and Vance in the Dorset class.

An implement just coming into use in this province, a steel road grader, was shown by the Waterous Engine Works Co., together with four of the well-known Waterous traction engines and three separators.

From the hand-clapping heard around the ring, when the judge had finished and given out red tickets in the standard bred stallion class, it was quite evident that some of "the boys" were well pleased.

J. E. Morgan, of Shoal Lake, was not as successful as he expected, but has no reason to feel down-hearted. With such stock, and the push and intelligence of their owner, it will be difficult to keep them from coming to the top.

T. A. Hoverstav, professor in charge of the experimental station at Crookston, Minn., was an interested spectator on American day. He remarked that he would stop over for some days another year and properly take in the fair.

Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, one of Ontario's greatest Shorthorn breeders, remarked that "he did not think the first prize herd of Shorthorns could be beaten in Canada, in fact, he had never seen a better bunch of cattle owned by one man."

The loss of his fine breeding mare by Mr. Martin, Shoal Lake, as the result of inflammation, is a heavy discouragement. She stood in the draught close to a north door, and inflammation had got too much headway before she got medical help.

The east end of machinery hall was occupied by the farm implements manufactured by the Massey-Harris Co. Here was to be found everything pertaining to the working of a farm, from a plow to a steam engine and separator, making a very complete exhibit.

Kenneth McLeod, Dugald, has made several sales from his highly successful lot of swine, mostly Chester Whites. He claims, however, that his Suffolks will make a pound and a half of pork on the same food that will make only a pound if fed to a Yorkshire.

The following sales were made by R. McKenzie, High Bluff, during the Industrial week:—Berkshire boar to each of the undermentioned: G. W. Styles, Rosser; Thos. Webb, Clearwater; Ralph Todd, Indian Head; J. F. Mutch, Pilot Mound; J. A. McGill, Neepawa.

The Indian Industrial school at Qu'Appelle had a very good exhibit of felt boots and shoes. The quality of stock produced is said to be very fine, and should find a ready market in the west. They have a large order to supply the Mounted Police force with top boots.

It was an oversight to group the dairy and beef grade herds together. As an object lesson to the average farmer of what a milch cow ought to be, and can with moderate effort be made, we want to show two or three dozen cows not pure bred but graded to a well-bred dairy bull.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, disposed of a Berkshire boar to Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., judge of sheep and swine at the late fair, for a good figure, it being one of the best animals of its class the judge had ever seen. He also made a purchase from F. W. Brown. This speaks well for our Manitoba swine breeders.

W. S. Lister was about the stiffest competitor in the field so far as young stock is concerned. Nobody challenged his young herd. To get a first on 2-year-old bull, and second in 3 and 2-year-old cows, out of such a crowd of good ones as he had to face last week, is about as high as any man can climb in one year without feeling giddy. The old Red River herd is renewing its youth in a very practical fashion.

Protests were lodged against John E. Smith's Clydesdale team, awarded first in heavy draft, on the ground that they had already competed in another section. This protest was sustained. Another against Kobold & Co. for late entry was sustained, but the prize did not go to the rival claimant. Another against Fraser & Sons for Ontario steers entered in the Gordon & Ironside contest was sustained, and the prize withheld.

"This country is well adapted to the heavy class of horses," said Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., judge of

the Clydes, Shires, heavy draught and agricultural horses. "From the appearance of the animals at the fair the horses seem to come out in good shape, have good skins, good flesh and a general healthy appearance. Heavy horses, as far as I can see, appear to do well. Many of your horses now in the west are the pick of eastern stables."

The most reliable attraction, and one that apparently cannot be too often repeated, is the stock parade. As an all-round display, it is grand, and at Winnipeg, as a rule, well marshalled so as to do justice to the number and quality of the exhibits. Even with a portion of the prize-winning animals kept back—often for want of enough hands to lead them properly—there are more than enough to go round the course.

Portage la Prairie may justly claim to have had the greatest variety and number of prize-winning exhibits at the Winnipeg show. Besides the dairy herds of Glennie and Bray, they did well on horses, poultry and butter. Matheson, Kitson and Dearman made a capital display of high class poultry. Jas. McKenzie, Edwards and Cuthbert in drafts, Gofton, Wishart, Robertson, Hall, Bray, Charlton and McBride had a good list of honors, and Lynch had three in Shorthorns.

The John Watson Mfg. Co. of Ayr, Ontario, of which Mr. John Watson, the veteran implement man of Canada, is President, were represented at the Industrial with a fine exhibit of their goods, which the gentleman in charge said would be much larger had the company been able to procure the necessary space. Stockmen were particularly attracted by a line of goods suited to their needs, consisting of straw and ensilage cutters (8 styles and sizes), choppers and crushers, horse-powers, jacks, root cutters and pulpers, feed trucks, etc. An entirely new idea of elevating cut straw or ensilage was shown in their pneumatic feed elevator. This is an attachment to their already well-known Excelsior strawcutter, where, by the use of fans, feed can be elevated to any reasonable height by using ordinary stovepipe in place of costly elevators. Another excellent machine this company exhibited was a field cultivator made with steel shares, which are constructed to cut the entire width of machine under ground, and as either a weed-killer or cultivator for working summer fallow, it does its work thoroughly. These machines are made in sizes of 7 and 9 feet, and either wood or steel wheels. The Watson Challenge sleigh was carefully examined by leading farmers and dealers and pronounced to be by all means the best farm sleigh on the market. The Watson Company also exhibit and carry at their warehouses in Winnipeg a complete line of plows, breakers, gangs, sulkies, binders, mowers, rakes, disc harrows, wood saws, in fact almost any article used on the farm. The name of Watson, used in connection with agricultural implements, is too well-known to need comment as to the class of goods this firm manufactures or their manner of dealing with their customers. They were among the first to enter Manitoba, as their goods have been well-known and favorably thought of throughout the farming and stock regions of Canada from ocean to ocean. They have their showrooms at 134 Princess street, Winnipeg, with Mr. A. E. Watson in charge as manager, who is fully conversant with the needs of the west, and farmers or stockmen doing business with the Watson Company may expect the same honest dealing and value for their money that has characterized this firm in their many years of business career in this country.



**Portage la Prairie Fair.**

The 23rd annual show of the Portage and Lakeside Society was held on their grounds, Island Park, July 26, 27 and 28. The weather was fine, and there was a very satisfactory attendance of visitors. A fair proportion of the best stock from Winnipeg was on the ground, and this, combined with the local turnout, proved very interesting to those who could not get to Winnipeg. The stock parade made a capital impression. Inside the hall the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. had a fine exhibit of flour put up in an effective style. Poultry made a very good display; sheep, a few brought in by eastern exhibitors; cattle, horses, swine, a most satisfactory display. Grain is seldom a big display here; life appears to go easy on this fertile plain, and emulation is at a discount. A local firm of butchers, Hall Bros., showed nice home-cured pork.

**THOROUGHbred HORSES.**

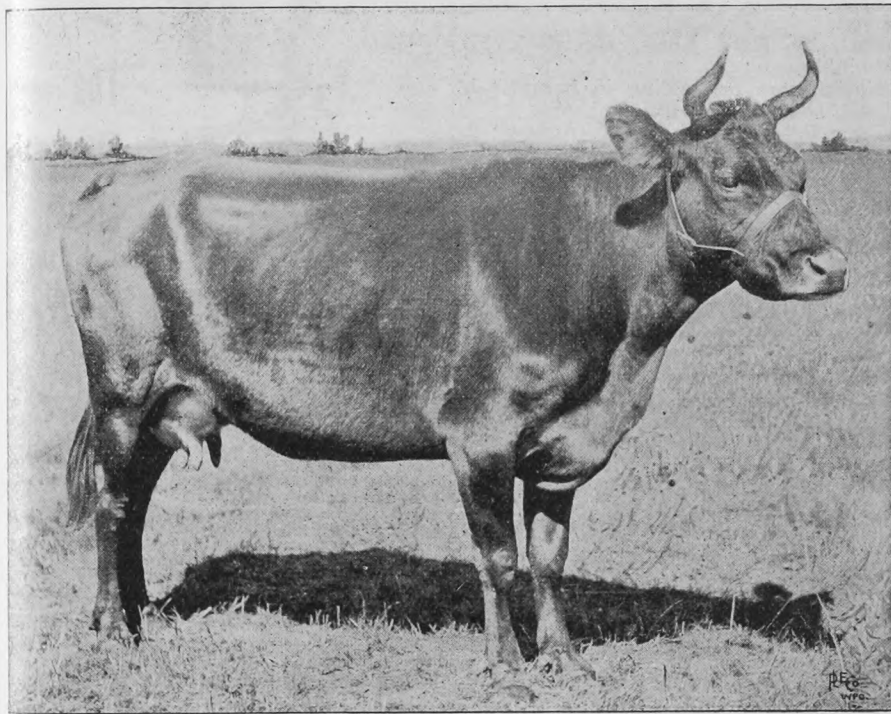
Stallion, any age—1, J. G. Rutherford ; 2, R. Power, Carberry.

**CARRIAGE HORSES.**

Stallion, any age—1, C. A. Grafton.  
Brood mare and foal of 1897 at side—1, G. C. Hall ; 2, G. F. Thompson..  
Foal of 1897—1, Chas. Cuthbert ; 2, G. C. Hall.  
Mare or gelding in harness—1, Charles Cuthbert ; 2, D. W. Agnew.  
Colt or filly one year old—1, T. McMaster ; 2, John Wishart.  
Colt or filly two years old—Jas. Bray ; 2, John Wishart.  
Colt or filly three years old—1, James Bray.

**GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.**

Brood mare and foal of 1897 at side—1, Geo. Rose ; 2, Thos. Yuill.  
Foal of 1897—1, Geo. Rose ; 2, Mrs. J. Connor.  
Filly or gelding one year old—1, G. F. Thompson.  
Filly or gelding two years old—1, Andrew Kirk ; 2, G. F. Thompson.  
Filly or gelding three years old—1, Robt. McCowan.



**Jersey Cow, Celest, property of Jas. Bray, Longburn.**

Winner of Milk Test at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897.

**STANDARD BRED TROTTERS.**

Stallion, any age—1, Charlton Bros. ; 2, W. Swinerton.  
Brood mare and foal of 1897 at side—1, John McLean.  
Colt or filly, 1 year old—1, John McLean.

**ROADSTERS.**

Stallion, any age—1, John Wishart.  
Brood mare and foal of 1897 at side—1, Jas. Dalzell ; 2, J. McGovern.  
Foal of 1897—1, Jas. Lytle ; 2, G. F. Thompson.  
Colt or filly, 1 year old—1, Jas. Hector ; 2, Jas. Gibb.  
Colt or filly, 2 years old—1, Walter Ferris ; 2, Jas. Dalzell.  
Colt or filly, 3 years old—1, W. McBride ; 2, W. G. Smith.  
Single roadster in harness—1, Charles Cuthbert ; 2, W. W. Fleming.  
Pair in harness—1, John Webster ; 2, Walter Ferris.  
Saddle mare or gelding—1, O. Burns ; 2, H. S. Garrioch.

Pair in harness to wagon or democrat—1, W. J. Edwards ; 2, Jos. Little.

**AGRICULTURAL HORSES.**

Brood mare and foal at side—1, Geo. McKee ; 2, Jas. Gibb.  
Foal of 1897—1, Geo. McKee ; 2, J. J. McGovern.  
Filly or gelding one year old—1, Geo. McKee ; 2, Geo. Jardine.  
Filly or gelding two years old—1, Thos. Bell ; 2, Jos. Trimble.  
Pair in harness to wagon—1, W. J. Edwards ; 2, R. G. Ford ; 3, Robt. McCowan.

**CLYDESDALES.**

Stallion, three years old and over—1, George McKee ; 2, Thos. Bell.  
Stallion, two years old—1, Neil Smith.

**CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.**

Brood mare and foal at side—1, John Wishart.  
Foal of 1897—1, John Wishart.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**

Best heavy draft stallion, any age or

breed—1, Geo. McKee ; 2, Robert McCowan.

**SHORTHORNS.**

Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Walter Lynch ; 2, Jos. Lawrence.  
Bull, two years old—1, W. T. Muir ; 2, W. Lynch.  
Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2, Jos. Lawrence.  
Heifer, two years old—1, Jos. Lawrence.  
Heifer, one year old—1, Jos. Lawrence.  
Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Lawrence.  
Bull, any age—1, Walter Lynch.

**AYRSHIRES.**

Prizes all went to W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

**HEREFORDS.**

Prizes all went to W. Sharman, Souris.

**JERSEYS.**

Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and 2, Jas. Bray.  
Bull, two years old—1, Neil Smith.  
Bull, one year old—1, Jas. Walsham ; 2, Neil Smith.  
Cow, three years old—1, Jas. Bray ; 2, N. Smith.  
Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, J. Bray.  
Heifer calf, 1897—1, Neil Smith ; 2, Jas. Bray.  
Bull calf, 1897—1 and 2, Jas. Bray.  
Herd, bull and three females—1, James Bray ; 2, Neil Smith.

**HOLSTEINS.**

Bull, three years old—1, D. McCuaig ; 2, Jas. Glennie.  
Bull, two years old—1, Alex. Fraser.  
Cow, three years old—1, Jas. Glennie ; 2, A. B. Potter.  
Bull, one year old—1, Jas. Glennie ; 2, A. B. Potter.  
Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, James Glennie.  
Heifer calf, 1897—1, Jas. Glennie ; 2, A. B. Potter.  
Bull calf, 1897—1, Jas. Glennie ; 2, A. B. Potter.  
Herd, bull and three females—1 and 2, Jas. Glennie.

**GRADES—DAIRY.**

Cow, four years old—1, W. Sharman ; 2, H. S. Garrioch.  
Cow, three years—1, John Webster.  
Heifer, two years—1, D. W. Agnew ; 2, H. S. Garrioch.  
Heifer, one year—1, H. S. Garrioch.  
Heifer calf—1, W. Sharman ; 2, George Allison.

**GRADES—BEEF.**

Cow, four years—1, Jos. Lawrence ; 2, W. Sharman.  
Cow, 3 years—1, Geo. Allison ; 2, John Gerrie.  
Heifer, two years—1, Geo. Allison ; 2, John Gerrie.  
Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Geo. Allison.

**BERKSHIRES.**

Boar, over one year—1 and 2, F. W. Brown.  
Boar, under one year—1 R. McKenzie.  
Sow with litter—1, F. W. Brown.  
Sow, over one year—1, F. W. Brown ; 2, R. McKenzie.  
Sow, under one year—1, F. W. Brown ; 2, R. McKenzie.  
Boar, any age—1, R. McKenzie.  
Sow, any age—1, F. W. Brown.

**YORKSHIRES.**

Boar, over one year—1, A. B. Potter ; 2 and 3, Jas. Bray.  
Boar, under one year—1, Jas. Bray.  
Sow, with litter—1, A. B. Potter.  
Sow, over one year—1, A. B. Potter ; 2, Jas. Bray.

Sow, under one year—1, Jas. Bray.  
Boar, any age—1, A. B. Potter ; 2, Jas. Bray.

#### TAMWORTHES.

Boar, over one year—1 and 2, E. H. Carter.

Sow, over one year—1, J. J. McGoven ; 2, E. H. Carter.

Sow, under one year—1 and 2, E. H. Carter.

Boar, any age, special diploma by the Swine Breeders' Association—1 and 2, E. H. Carter.

Sow, any age—1, Robt. McCowan.

#### POLAND CHINA.

All prizes went to W. M. Smith, Ont.

#### GRAIN.

Four bush. Red Fyfe—1, A. E. Millon ; 2, H. S. Garrioch.

Two bush. 6-rowed barley—1, H. S. Garrioch.

Four bush. white oats—1, A. E. Millon ; 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery.

Four bush. black oats—1, A. E. Millon.

Two bush. large peas—1, A. B. Potter.

Sack of oatmeal—1, T. H. Metcalfe.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Twenty-pound crock of butter—1, Jas. Dunfield ; 2, H. S. Garrioch ; 3, Mrs. Neeland.

Five-pound roll of butter—1, W. J. Edwards ; 2, J. Dunfield ; 3, J. Gibb.

Twenty pounds separator butter—1, J. Bray ; 2, A. B. Potter.

Five pounds separator prints—1, A. B. Potter ; 2, Bray.

Creamery butter, 25 lbs. and 5 lbs.—1, McDonald creamery.

Cheese—1, Brownridge ; 2, Higginson.

### Carberry's First Summer Show.

Carberry held its first summer show on the last three days of July. As a first attempt, it was very successful, the weather was fine, the attendance good, and the exhibits in most classes ahead of anything seen in recent fall shows at the same place. The interest was considerably increased by the presence of a good selection of the stock from Winnipeg. A good few of the prizes were picked up by the visitors, and in one or two cases the Winnipeg decisions were changed by the local judges. Carberry has always had one of the best vegetable displays in the province, but early vegetables are not a strong point. On the big plain they handle produce of more importance. The display on this line was not of much consequence, and in a few other things shortcomings might be noticed, and the reason is not far to seek. One or two men get a record of first-rate produce, and the conclusion is soon reached, So and so will be there, it is of no use for me to try. Of all the fine horses on the plain only two teams, a light and a heavy, came into the ring ; and there were not exhibits enough of grain to take all the prizes available. This is a feature in local shows not confined to Carberry, and how to get over the difficulty is a point well worthy the study of directors. The ladies' and art departments are always good at Carberry, and a very large tent was crowded with work of a very high class. The floral display made by the energetic secretary, Mr. H. W. White, was a good show in itself, and a plant of Asparagus tenuissima not equalled in Winnipeg. Mrs. Wise had also some fine plants in this tent.

The butter exhibit was very good. The local creamery run by Mr. Pigott, had a capital show. Some of the best local makers now contribute to the creamery,

and have gone out of dairying. For butter made by hand separator, Geo. Wells, Wellwood, had 1st ; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., 2d. For 20 lbs. farm dairy butter, J. Gorrell had 1st, J. A. Graham 2d, and the prizes for fancy and print butter went to the same. For cheese, Alex. Thomson, Douglas, had 1st. Baking is an important art here. Thos. Goggins had 1st for plain, J. A. Graham 1st for fancy, and J. Gorrell for buns.

In poultry an excellent exhibit was on hand, C. A. Zavitz, H. Cope, and other lesser lights, upholding the local reputation.

Outside exhibitors speak very highly of the way in which they were treated by the fair directors. Exhibits were all hauled free of charge from the station, and abundance of the best hay, water and bedding provided free also.

#### PRIZE LIST.

Thoroughbred stallion, any age—1 and diploma, R. M. Power, Hard Lines ; 2, Boyd Rancho Co.

Roadsters, Stallion, any age—1 and dip., Dr. Swinerton, Portage.

Brood mare—1, R. M. Power ; 2, Greg. Barrett.

Foal, by Hard Lines, special—1, H. Swetchhin.

Single mare or gelding in harness—1, W. W. Ireland ; 2, J. A. Graham.

Team in harness—1, D. W. Agnew ; 2, T. D. Stickle.

Saddle mare or gelding—1, J. McConnell, Glenboro.

D. Malloch showed a very fine coach stallion, pedigree not forthcoming.

#### AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

Brood mare—1, J. Thomson, Hamiota ; 2, Geo. Michie, Oak Lake.

Team under 2,800—1, Rufus Danard.

Team over 2,800—1, R. Ford

#### SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 years—1 and diploma, J. G. Barron ; 2, Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater.

Bull, one year—1, S. Ellerington ; 2, J. A. Graham.

Calf of 1897—1, Lawrence ; 2, Hon. T. Greenway.

Herd—J. Lawrence, diploma.

A 1st prize went to Mr. Waller for an excellent aged Polled-Angus bull.

#### AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 years—1 and diploma, Smith, Fairfield Plains.

Bull, 2 years—1, Smith ; 2, Greenway.

Cow, 3 years—1, Smith ; 2, Greenway.

Cow, 2 years—1, Smith ; 2, Greenway.

Heifer calf—1, Smith ; 2, Greenway.

Bull calf—1, Smith ; 2, Greenway.

Herd—Diploma, Smith.

#### HEREFORD.

Prizes all went to Wm. Sharman, Souris.

#### JERSEYS.

Bull, 3 years—1 and 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn.

Bull, 2 years—1, N. Smith, Ontario ; 2, H. Cope.

Cow, 3 years—1, Bray.

Cow, 2 years—1, Bray.

Heifer calf—1, Smith ; 2, Bray.

Bull calf—1 and 2, Jas. Bray.

Heifer—1, Bray.

#### HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 4 years—1 and diploma, J. Glennie, Orange Ridge.

Bull, 2 years—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

Bull, 1 year—1, Glennie.

Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Glennie.

Cow, 2 years—1, W. Atkin.

Cow, 1 year—1, Glennie.

Heifer calf—1, Glennie.

Bull calf—1, Glennie.

Herd—1, Glennie.

## PUREST AND BEST.

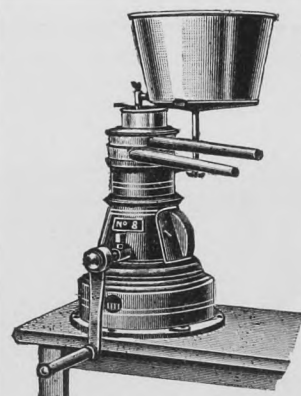
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Alexandra  
Cream  
Separator

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Apply to the agents or to the makers, R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD., 232 King St., Winnipeg, manufacturers of Dairy Machinery and dealers in Dairy Supplies and Produce.



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TORONTO AND ALL  
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**GRADES—BEEF.**

Cow, 3 years—1, W. Sharman; 2, J. Lawrence.  
 Cow, 2 years—1, Geo. Hope; 2, G. Allison, Burnbank.  
 Calf—1, G. Allison.  
 Fat cow—1, Barron.  
 Fat steer—1, W. Oliver.

**GRADES—DAIRY.**

Cow, 3 years—1, Allison; 2, Sharman.

**SOUTHDOWNS.**

Ram—1, Smith, Ontario.

**LEICESTERS.**

Ram—1, N. Smith, Ont.; 2, Rodgers.  
 Ram lamb—1, W. Rodgers.  
 Two ewes—1, W. Rodgers.  
 Four lambs—1, W. Rodgers.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

Ram—1, W. Fitzsimmons.  
 Two ewes—1 and 2, Hon. T. Greenway.  
 Four lambs—1, W. Fitzsimmons.

**FAT SHEEP.**

1, Hon. T. Greenway.

**BERKSHIRES.**

Hon. T. Greenway had all the prizes, except for sow and litter, which went to R. Hope.

**YORKSHIRES.**

Boar, over 1 year—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2, H. Cope.  
 Boar, under 1 year—1, Greenway.  
 Sow, over 1 year—1, Potter; 2, Greenway.  
 Sow, under 1 year—1, Greenway; 2, S. J. Thompson.

**TAMWORTH.**

All prizes went to Neil Smith.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

All prizes went to the two Smiths from Ontario.

**GRAIN.**

Special of \$25 by Union Bank of Canada for 12 bush. Red Fyfe—1, S. J. Thompson; 2, J. F. Shaw.  
 Ten bush. Red Fyfe—1, S. J. Thompson; 2, J. W. Davidson.  
 Ten bush. White Fyfe—1, J. Dunbar.  
 Five bush. 2-rowed barley—1, J. Stevenson.  
 Five bush. 6-rowed barley—1, H. W. White.  
 Ten bush. White oats—1, H. Cope.  
 Two bush. large peas—1, Potter.  
 Two bush. small peas—1, C. Rasmussen.  
 Collection of grain—1, H. W. White.

**Local Fairs.**

Fairs were held at Glenboro on July 27th, Holland on the 28th, and Cypress River on the 29th. All three shows were to some extent discounted by the detention of the best of the local exhibits at Winnipeg. Holland was below its last year's mark. Glenboro was fairly successful. In heavy draft stallions, Bell Bros. were 1st, Scott Bros. 2d, Barr 3d. There was a short display of agricultural horses. In cattle, Shorthorn and Grade, R. H. Ferguson had several prizes. In grain, J. Badger led. The day was fine, and a good attendance. Cypress River claims to have had the best show of the three, the gate receipts being \$125. It is doubtful after all whether local summer shows can be made as good as those held in the fall. There is more spare time at this season, but for a good collection of local produce, the end of the season is much more to be depended on. Even though harvest work is pressing, a fall show on

a fine day is most interesting to local producers.

Manitou agricultural show, the first of the season, was held there on July 16th. R. D. Foley & Son had most of the Shorthorn prizes, and James Ritchie, La-riviere, the same for Ayrshires. The show was much smaller than that of last year.

**The Royal Manchester Show.**

This great show beat all its predecessors in point of attendance. There were 73,000 paying visitors on the shilling day, and 218,000 in all. One of the sensations of the final contests was the victory of the Clydesdales in a competition for draught geldings of any breed. There were ten entries and two English judges. Wm. Clark, Cathcart, won easily with a Scotch bred, "The Boss," and a North of England horse, "Walter," that has already beaten all the Shires at the Royal Leicester. They were as big as the best English Shires, and in action much their superiors, the judges expressing surprise at their size and activity. They were sold at \$1575, the pair re-sold at an advance of over \$250 the same day.

At the same show there was a keen contest in butter testing appliances, and finally the first prize of \$50 was divided between R. A. Lister & Co. and Dr. Gerber, of Zurich. This last was worked by its inventor, while the operator of the other, which is an English improvement on the foreign machine was only partially acquainted with it. The improvement ensures greater accuracy and simplicity of working. The Scottish Farmer says:—"A great improvement in the method of cream-testing has been recently effected, a new measuring apparatus having been designed by Mr. Embrey, F. C. S., analyst for Gloucester city and county, in conjunction with Messrs. Lister, by which all delicate and complicated weighing apparatus are entirely dispensed with, so that with the Lister-Gerber cream can be tested with the greatest accuracy and ease by any ordinary person. The Lister-Gerber possesses great advantages in the matter of simplicity and durability, as the bottles are rotated without the use of any springs or other complications; in fact, the mechanism is of the simplest possible kind."

A far-seeing American farmer says:—"There was never a time in the history of the world when it was more dangerous for a man with a family, or one who expects some day to have a family, to let go of his land and try something else."

At the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition R. A. Lister & Co. showed their cream separators, adapted for all kinds of powers, and many other furnishings for the newest and best modes of dairying, making in all the most complete display of the kind yet seen in Manitoba. Perhaps the most attractive novelty in the lot was the Lister-Gerber milk tester, for which a special award was made at the English Royal a few weeks ago. It beats in simplicity and accuracy anything yet put on the market.

It is beyond all doubt that "T. & B." is the favorite tobacco with the smokers of Canada. They obtain more enjoyment from it than from any other tobacco made, and those of them who have used it long enough to test its merits never abandon it for any other brand. The reason for this preference is that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the very finest leaf which is grown, and that in every process of its manufacture the most vigilant care is exercised to preserve the genuine aroma of the leaf.

**Scottish National Show.**

The 70th annual show was held at Glasgow on the first week of July. Shorthorn cattle were, as usual, numerous and good. The Earl of Caledon, an Irish exhibitor, was 1st with an Aberdeen bred bull, Sign of Riches, champion of the Dublin and Belfast shows, and here winning about all the honors open to him. His breeder, Mr. Marr, got a silver medal. The female championship went to Lord Polwarth's Booth cow, Wave Mist. Most of the other winners were of Scottish style of breeding. Polled-Angus, always strong, gave the judges a lot of trouble, but the Earl of Strathmore's aged bull, Fairy King, 1st at the Manchester show, was again 1st here. For 2-year-old bulls the Ballindalloch Prince Ito, champion of the breed at Manchester, was 1st and champion here. Nearly all the honors of the day went either to Ballindalloch or stock bred there. The female challenge cup went to Rose of Benton, from Durhamshire. The society's gold medal went to Gardena from Ballindalloch, also first at the Royal.

In aged Clydesdales Riddell's Good Gift was 1st, Montrave Mac 2nd. In 3-year-olds Montrave Sentinel was 1st, Primate 2nd. In 2-year-olds Montgomery's Sir Christopher was 1st and champion stallion. The Edinburgh champion, Prince of Quality, was put 6th. The Cawdor cup for the best female went to Webster's Lady Lothian, bred in Cumberland.

During the fair week, Lord Polwarth had an extensive sale of Shorthorns. His herd was only started some twenty years ago, but since then he has won the championship—the highest honor a Shorthorn can attain—no less than six times during the last nine years. In the family class at the Yorkshire show it has three times stood first and twice second. Its bulls have won the Royal champion honors in 1889, 1891, 1895 and 1896. Since 1888 the Mertoun stock has won 14 champion prizes, 6 reserves for champion, 54 first prizes, 45 second, 25 third, and 42 other prizes—in all, 186 prizes. Of the young bulls offered, Royal Marvel made \$315; Daisy's Knight, \$378; Gold Reef, \$326, and two females, \$315 each. Only a small portion of his herd has Scotch blood, or it would have gone to greater figures.

The machinery department at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was liberally filled up by the Massey-Harris and Fairchild firms, who had each a valuable and varied outfit on the ground. Both firms had cultivators on which considerable attention was bestowed. Fairchild's was a combined seeder and cultivator, a capital implement to use on wheat ground, for example, where French weed prevails. This weed, as is generally known, germinates freely in fall and the plants stand all winter under the snow, thus getting a good start on the grain in the spring. But the cultivator makes a clean sweep of the whole, at the same time providing a fresh mould, in which the seed takes quick hold. The Massey-Harris has been already referred to in our columns, and has many admirers for the effective way in which it cleans and pulverizes summer fallow. Their one-horse scrapers for drill cultivation are also well adapted for the destruction of such weeds as thistles, making a clean cut as they go. The same machine will drill up potatoes to good purpose.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart, Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

## LIVE STOCK.

## Corn and Stock Feeding.

A recent discussion on the proposal of the government to admit corn free as a help to the feeders of beef and pork, though conducted with a considerable degree of personal rancour, was useful in bringing out some points worth knowing. As to the value of corn in beef production it was stated on the authority of a well-known exporter that a corn-fed bullock from the Western States would dress 100 lbs. more beef than the Canadian of the same live weight fed on ordinary Canadian fare, and therefore the free importation of corn would be a means to cheapening production, as the Canadian feeder could mix the corn with his ordinary farm feed. Several tests made by Prof. Robertson were brought forward to prove that a proportion of corn would certainly reduce the cost of pork production and rather raise than lower the quality of the pork produced. The Minister of Agriculture, who unfortunately parts his hair in the middle, as we learn from the impartial pages of Hansard, claimed that free corn would be a boon to the farmer, as it would lower the cost of pork production, but would not when used in moderation lower the quality of the pork. Mr. McMillan, an extensive feeder of beef and strong advocate for free corn, began by laying down an axiom that is worth recording, because it has a bearing on all forms of production: "I wish to say at the outset that the farmers of this country stand pitted against the farmers of the rest of the world, and the farmers who can produce at the cheapest rate are those who will best succeed in the markets of the world." In answer to the assertion that we can raise in Canada all the corn we want, he showed that over 3,000,000 bushels of corn were imported last year, most of it to be used for the very purpose for which he wanted it. He maintained that the great bulk of the farmers wanted free corn, and that its importation would not lower the price of coarse grains, as some hold. He quoted from the evidence given by Dr. Saunders before the House committee a few weeks ago, as follows: "Dr. Saunders came before us a few weeks ago and gave a statement with respect to hogs fed upon pease-meal and hogs fed upon corn meal alone; and he shows that when the hogs were fed upon pea meal milk it required 3½ cents per pound to increase the live weight of the animal a single pound, valuing the peas at 30 cents per bushel. Then he comes to hogs fed upon nothing but corn, water and salt, he values the corn at 45 cents a bushel. I hold that is not a fair calculation, yet he shows that corn at 45 cents a bushel produced pork at 3 1-3 cents as against 3½ cents with pease-meal and milk. This shows conclusively that corn is one of the very best possible foods that we can have as food for animals." Hence is positively irritating. If Dr. Saunders is positively irritating. If Dr. Saunders could arrange to test such extreme cases as corn, middlings and pease by themselves, why did he not also try the diet made up of all three which common experience suggests as still better and more in accord with common sense?

Very few people have any idea of the possibilities of sheep as helpers in the work of clearing scrub lands. They nibble off every bud within reach, and thus make it impossible for the tree or bush to live long, for without leaves in their season no plant can long maintain its existence.

## Pure Bred and Scrub Bulls.

The word thoroughbred which so many men apply to their stock, in season and out of season, has no justification for its use. Thoroughbred, rightfully used, is a noun, not an adjective, and the proper designation for the English race horse, one of the best in creation. It is proper to call cattle, sheep and pigs pedigreed or pure bred, because that is correct as a statement of the fact that skilled breeders have selected and bred from picked animals till they have fixed a special type of animals, which, for the sake of accuracy, they agree to register as fitting representatives of the type they have agreed on.

The Shorthorn herd book is one of the oldest in existence, dating back to 1822, and dealing with animals whose pedigrees had, many of them, been kept by their owners 50 years further back than that date.

The qualities aimed at by the founders of the breed were, in addition to aristocratic style, to which its wealthy patrons paid special attention, easy feeding and early maturity, along with the capacity to make most meat on the places where its quality would bring the highest price. Dairy capacity was another point to which one class of fanciers gave special prominence. Inside the breed this difference of aims developed the Booth type, of which weight and beefing power was the strongest point, and the Bates which sought milking power as well as flesh, and were fairly successful in their quest. Constitution was liable to be overlooked, and style more than profit was the ideal of the earls and dukes, who grudged no price for what took their fancy, but fifty years ago a start was made along new lines. About sixty years ago the brothers Cruickshanks, sons of a small Aberdeenshire miller, conceived the idea of making a Shorthorn that would make fine beef on commercial principles—a farmer's Shorthorn, in fact, and every breeder knows how, by patient effort, ungrudging outlays and perseverance, they made their ideal a triumphant reality.

The grand merit of the pedigreed sire from this old established and world-known breed is its power from common stock to produce grades full of their own best points, the power of transmitting to their progeny, in a remarkable degree, the good qualities for which they are themselves noted. It is not at all necessary to have a pure bred female from which to breed profitable stock. The very first cross of a good male ensures a large degree of his quality in his get, and by grading up the females so bred we can have in a few years a type of dam that for all practical purposes of beef-making is as good as the offspring of any pedigree-cow.

But this power or prepotency, as it is technically called, is not equal in all pedigreed sires of this or any other breed, and the men who excuse themselves from buying a good bull can always point to cases that seem to show that a pedigreed sire is often far from being what he is cracked up to be. This objection is often well taken, but as a rule the breeder and not the breed is to be blamed for the defect. Robust constitution in the parent is one main element in prepotency, and if the bull we use has been bred from pampered animals, with poor digestive powers, and has himself been held in environments injurious to his health and vitality, his stock is extremely likely to inherit, along with his ancestral qualities, too many of his individual defects. Keep any living thing where it will be pinched of air and sunlight, and it soon grows weak, and any animal, however wisely fed, must have exercise of a kind fitted to maintain it.

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JOHN RYAN, PROPRIETOR.

Late Manager of Rapid City Woolen Mills.  
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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



him a high degree of health and consequent virility. It is bad management, confinement, and want of exercise that in almost every case is to be blamed for the poor results sometimes found. The breed is all right, the men who handle him are, as a rule, more or less in the wrong, and as they are the controlling power, and must have some excuse for their bungling, they are always ready with some pretext for the use of the bull whose yearling get is dear to the man who buys him at \$10.

Whether more or less wisely handled by his present owner, that bull is the convenient scapegoat for the sins and short-

for Mertoun. No outside blood came into the fold, or at least so little that it scarcely counted when mixed with the main stream. It was the triumph of the breeder's art. No prizes from the showing to advertise with, yet every breeder contending for a share of the spoil that was divided every autumn. I had watched this flock, had seen it permeate every other flock on the Borders, and when the noble proprietor turned his attention to Shorthorns it became an interesting study and I used to go there and see how the house was to be founded and built. At first mistakes were made—a bull inferior in blood and medium in form was intro-

bringing out new and desirable types, that the third has no doubt aided us greatly in retaining "stamina" and milking qualities.

One of the most potent of all influences in the control of these laws to the benefit of the breeder is "selection." This means simply the use of wise discrimination in the bringing together. Much more than has been should be written on this important adjunct to sound breeding, and we wish some of the breeders of fine dairy cattle, who have made a success of their work, would write us, giving the ideas which govern them in their "selection."

The next important influence to modify the action of the foregoing basic laws is care and food. Too many men forget all about this important influence. They will buy a well bred bull at a good price, and select for him a cow of an agreeing line of temperament and forget all about the principles of development of the progeny through wise care and the selection of proper food. We have seen thousands of good heifer calves spoiled in the development of their "motherhood" by improper feeding and bad care. This same influence applies to the care of sire and mother. For instance, the feeding of too carbonaceous food to the sire will make him impotent in many instances and nearly always depress and injure the nervous force and potency of his blood. Calves from such a sire will show a serious lack of force and vitality. Some of the old English breeders understood this principle thoroughly. So, when they desired to fatten a faulty or vicious animal and did not care to go to the extent of castration, they would feed molasses. This would have the effect of making the animal dull in spirit, fat and impotent. There was too much carbon in the food.

### An Ideal Shorthorn.

In a fondly appreciative paper on Shorthorns, John Clay, Jr., writes:—

"I may be prejudiced, but I have always looked upon the 4th Duke of Clarence as the best bull I ever saw, I do not say the best show bull in the sense of Royal Windsor, New Year's Gift, or Young Abbottsburn, or such wonders as we have seen of late years in the showyard, although the 4th Duke was only beaten



Judging Fat Cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial.

comings of the men who patronize him. His calves are fed cold or sour skim-milk, by which their digestion is ruined; they get nothing to make good the cream of which they are defrauded, and are tormented by bull-dogs or other insect pests. They are wintered on poor hay, with a free run at the straw stack by way of variety, water at uncertain intervals, sometimes the victims of cold winds, and drafts, sometimes overcrowding, and when at 12 months' old they reach the 810 notch; it is difficult to tell which is most to be pitied, the calf, the seller or the buyer, I am quite sure of one thing. He has cost both his breeder and his buyer more than he is worth. A \$15 yearling of the right sort is a long way cheaper.

duced to a lot of fairly good cows. Most men are good critics, and it was easy to see that the results would be disastrous, and so they were. It did not take long to change, and since then I have seen one of the greatest herds so far as merit and breeding are concerned gathered together. There I got many a lesson then and since, and any man travelling over Scotland for live stock education cannot afford to miss the great lecture room where Booth cattle and Border Leicester sheep are ever on parade.

### The Laws of Breeding.

The laws which govern breeding are classified by Prof. Shaw as follows:—

### Mertoun, its Sheep and Cattle.

John Clay, of Clay & Robinson, Chicago, has seen much, and is second to none in his knowledge of stock and stockmen. Below will be found his genial recollections of a great flock, its owner and its shepherd. Lord Polwarth and his ancestors never put a sheep in a prize ring. Andrew Paterson was the father of the Patersons, of White Sands, Assa., and well worthy of honorable mention as a skilled sheep breeder.

All over the world there are show places so far as stock is concerned, but in Scotland, Mertoun, the property of Lord Polwarth, is the arena from which the best lessons can be gleaned. McCombie of blessed memory was a great educator, and his name will last as long as the Doddies do. Cruickshank is one of the names to conjure with wherever Shorthorns are known, but if you wish to go to the fountain-head and reach the spring of scientific breeding you must wander through the old grass fields that slope gently toward the classic Tweed some five or six miles below Melrose Abbey. The Arab in the desert piously exclaims "God is great and Mahomet is his prophet." At Mertoun, Lord Polwarth was great and Andrew Paterson was his prophet. In those old days it was the flock that made a name



Judging Fat Cattle, 2-year olds, at Winnipeg Industrial.

First, the law that "like produces like." This law is the main foundation of all breeding effort. Without it, the breeder would have no hope of good results.

Second, the law that "like does not always produce like." This is called the law of variation.

Third, the law of "atavism," or the law by which characteristics of remote ancestors show themselves long generations after.

He speaks of advantages that undoubtedly have accrued from the second law in

once in the show arena, but as a great breeding bull, combining style, wonderful beef producing power and milking ability, a combination of every attribute that makes the Shorthorn the greatest general purpose animal in the bovine race, then I say he was the noblest Roman of them all. Who can ever forget walking down the main road of Bow Park from the heifer barn past the great root house to the bull stalls? Across from there was an old ice house fitted up as a home for the head of the harem. Out of the

half door you saw the head of Clarence, a head that Page loved to portray; the broad forehead, the waxy horns, the curly hair, soft as silk, the chiseled profile and greatest of all that mild-tempered eye that sparkled as John Hope put out his hand and let the noble sire lick it, and then with a quick turn you would hear the words, 'James, lead him out.' 'Stand him up a little,' came from the same quarter as he walked out with a step more like a thoroughbred horse than aught else. It was a great sight. Follow him down from his head; look at that majestic neck, sitting on shoulders that on an English hunter would catch the eye of a Beaufort. Here were style, action, courage; those attributes which the modern Shorthorn lacks in a greater or less degree, and which have turned the ranchman against him in favor of the Hereford. The brisket almost swept the grass; there was no weakness around the heart; the beef lay evenly on the ribs and loin. Then came a deep flank running into hind-quarters that if anything showed a little defect above the hocks. Touch the hide; it was mellow and loose, red roan in color and soft to handle. In fact, before you was a living example of the breeder's highest art, the genius of Bates helping the science of Booth, a dual monument to them that for many years was the admiration of countless visitors from the ends of the earth."

The digestive and assimilative powers of animals are much more vigorous when they are young than when they have grown old, and in selecting cattle for feeding purposes this should be borne in mind. This difference is plainly shown in the tests that have been made from time to time, the gain being much more rapid during the first two years than it is afterwards, and the profits from feeding correspondingly greater. It is frequently the case, to be sure, that old cattle grow very fat, but it must be borne in mind that this has come about from long-continued feeding, and the question is to be considered whether, when the value of the food consumed is taken into account, there is any profit left. In the selection of animals it should not be taken for granted that a large beast will necessarily eat more than a small one, for this is not always the case. Much depends on the powers of assimilation. It has often been noticed that one lot of cattle will thrive and make rapid gain on much less food than another. Careful watching of the stock while being fattened, and keeping an accurate account of the cost of food consumed, will soon enable a man to make such selections as may be depended on to show good returns.

Why are Shorthorns so valuable? It is not because, intrinsically, the beef of a Shorthorn is better than the beef of any other cattle, nor yet because, taking one year with another, animals of this breed have triumphed at the fat stock shows, but because of the great advantage in producing cattle for the butcher of a cross of early-maturing cattle, which gives additional value to the ordinary commercial stock of the country. These are truisms, but truisms which bear repetition, because there is a wonderful tendency in human nature to allow the effect to stand alone and to forget its causes. The ultimate court of appeal in the cattle trade is the butcher, and it is because Aberdeen Shorthorns pre-eminently assist in making good butcher's cattle that this particular class are in such spirited demand.

A New Zealand butcher advertises that he has secured the services of an Oxford graduate, and is now prepared to supply his trade with pure Oxford and Cambridge sausages.

Sunshine is one of the best microbe killers and consumption cures. Dr. Stalker, a famous American veterinarian, discovered on his trips through the State of Iowa, that those cattle stalled nearest the light were freest from disease. For this reason it is best to admit all the light possible on the south side, and have the sheds so arranged that the cows may receive sunshine.

A breeder says he kills the embryo horn on a young calf in this way with a good brand of concentrated lye: Take as much lye as will lie on the point of a knife and wet it to make a paste. Carefully part the hair over the button and apply the paste with a small splinter. This should be done when the calf is from two to four weeks old. One application is sufficient if properly done. This is very cheap and convenient and as effective as anything.

The English Board of Agriculture has issued a diagram showing the number of cattle per 1,000 acres in all the counties of Britain. There are in all England nine counties with from 201 to 300 head, and 10 with from 151 to 200, only three Scotch counties reaching the same scale. This is irrespective of the other stock and crops, and shows the productiveness of the old land. Sheep are the principal stock in several counties and have been the most profitable of all for the last 25 years.

A horse that can walk fast is always a source of pleasure, while a slow walker is an abomination. While much comes by inheritance, education is much to be credited for a good road gait. No animal so quickly forms a habit as does a horse. Give him the chance to form the habit of fast walking. Don't tire him out on the start before you ask him to walk, and then expect him to walk rapidly. Give him a chance to show his ability at a walk when he comes fresh from the stable. If he feels good, so much the better; keep him down to a walk for the first few miles and let him form the habit of walking like a tornado. The natural inclination will be to walk fast, at times almost breaking into a trot. If this is continued day after day with care that the colt does not become tired, a prompt, or even a very fast walk, will be as natural to that colt as eating.—Biggle's Horse Book.

John Clay, writing in his "Live Stock Report" of a night spent in a camp among a tough set of cowboys, moralizes as follows:—"Western life, the freedom of the prairie, seems to lower the morality of the average man. The splendid and unique scenery, the wondrous works of nature, as a rule, leave a deep impress on one's character, when their forefathers have lived for generations in such surroundings. At least that has been our observation among Highland hills or Alpine vales. In those countries, pregnant with scenes grand beyond description, you find among the inhabitants, patriotism and deep religious feelings burning in the bosoms of splendid types of humanity, while in Western wilds it has evidently an opposite effect upon the newcomers who push out to the frontier. Casting off the bonds of civilization they rush to the opposite extreme, and the bright mind of the Eastern boy, nursed in simple and pure ways, rushes madly into vagaries which eventually sap both mind and constitution, and often leave him a moral and physical wreck."

The numbers of live stock the Argentine Republic possesses amount (says an English exchange) to about 25,000,000 head of horned cattle, 80,000,000 sheep, 5,000,000 horses, 500,000 asses and mules, 2,000,000 goats and 500,000 pigs, whereas the whole population of the country only amounts to 5,000,000 inhabitants. The majority of the cattle belong to the old creole race of

the country, but for many years the Argentine breeders have introduced the best kind of bulls and cows from Europe and are thus said to have increased the value of the whole stock of the country one-quarter. Up to the present time Shorthorn and Hereford breeds have been preferred.

The greater part of the cattle are very shy, but the better grades of cattle are being tamed lately and fed on dry food some time before shipment, with good results, as this stock will take more readily to the food on board, whereas animals shipped direct from the grass do not touch the food for some time and consequently waste.

(Live stock in the United States in 1896 amounted to 32,000,000 cattle, 38,000,000 sheep, 42,842,759 hogs, and 15,124,000 horses. The population of the United States is 72,000,000.)

Farmers, what do you say to this? \$10,000 sent to Ontario last Christmas for poultry, and suitable feed to be purchased here in Manitoba at from 35c. to 50c. per 100 lbs. Our people want to move quick in this direction and keep this money at home. Of course, if you hope to sell to advantage, you must feed right. We cannot expect buyers to pay money for bones. A little time and proper attention to your poultry in the fall will earn dollars for you.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.



A city business man, who gets to work at nine in the morning, takes an hour for lunch and leaves for home at four or five in the afternoon, little understands the hardships of the life of the farmer, who starts to work at break of day and frequently works on into the night by lantern-light.

A man to endure the hardships of a farmer's life, must be robust physically at the outset, and if he would live a long life, always keep a watchful eye upon his health. He should remember that it is the apparently trifling disorders that eventually make the big diseases. It does not do for a hard working man to neglect bilious attacks or spells of indigestion. If he does, he will soon find himself flat on his back with malaria or crippled with rheumatism. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It builds firm muscles and solid flesh. It is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It cures malarial troubles, and rheumatism. It is an unfailing cure for biliousness and indigestion. An honest dealer will not try to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of a little additional profit.

"I was a sufferer for four years with malarial fever and chills," writes Robert Williams, of Kiowa, Barber Co., Kan. "Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and I now weigh 160 pounds instead of 130, my old weight."

Costiveness, constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until a regular habit is formed and may then be discontinued without a return of the trouble. They stimulate, invigorate and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that are "just as good."

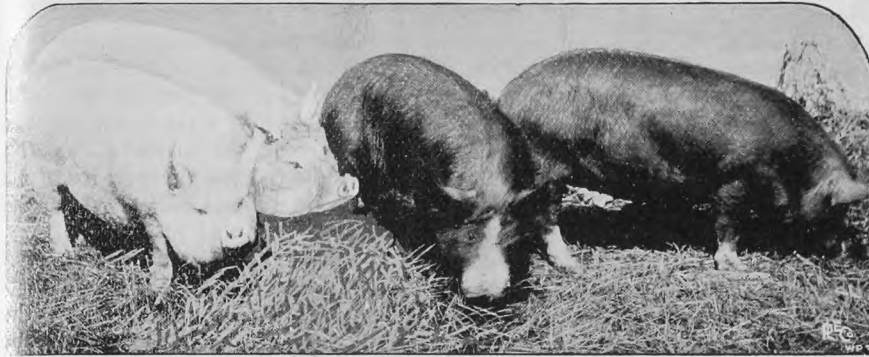


## VETERINARY.

## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.



A. GRAHAM'S YORKSHIRES.

R. MCKENZIE'S BERKSHIRES.

## Winners of J. Y. Griffin &amp; Co's Prize at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897.

For the special prize given by J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers, Winnipeg, best pair of pigs, under one year, suitable for pork packer's requirements, 150 to 250 lbs in weight, A. Graham, Pomeroy, took 1st prize with Yorkshires, and R. McKenzie, High Bluff, 2nd prize with Berkshires.

## BARB WIRE CUTS.

Subscriber, Melita:—"My horse got his foot over the barb wire and cut himself badly below the fetlock. It has nearly healed, but there is a thick ridge left that keeps sore. Is it proud flesh? What shall I do for it?"

Answer—Wounds from barb wire are generally so ragged, or "lacerated," that they heal slowly and with the formation of much "granulation tissue." This is nature's method of filling up the gap, and should not be interfered with unless continued after the wound is filled up. The granulations may then project above the level of the surrounding skin, and are popularly known as "proud" flesh. This bleeds easily, if abraded, grows rapidly, and unless properly treated may be difficult to remove. The first thing to be done is to wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water, to remove any crust or scabs from its surface. Then take a stick of caustic and pencil it all over. Sprinkle it with a little tannic acid and apply a pad of cotton wool, and bandage it tightly. Do this every day until cured. The pressure of the bandage is very useful in the treatment and should not be omitted.

## SCOURING.

W. S. P. Middlechurch, asks:—"What is the cause of scouring in calves, and how should it be treated?"

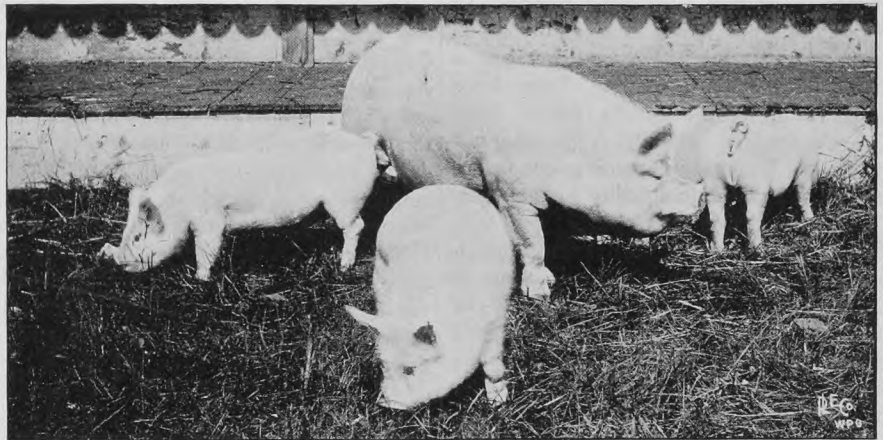
Answer—Scouring, or diarrhoea, in calves is generally caused by some irritating properties in the food consumed. If the calf is sucking the cow, these properties must lie in the milk itself, and the udder should be examined for indications of disease. If the udder is apparently healthy, study the diet of the cow, and, if too rich in nitrogenous food (grain), change it for one less nutritious, or vice versa. In calves brought up by hand the causes are more numerous, such as feeding stale cold milk out of dirty pails, feeding too seldom, and then giving more than the stomach can digest.

Artificial substitutes for milk are occasionally the cause of it. Sometimes diarrhoea results from agencies entirely unconnected with the food. For instance, the unhealthy influence of bad stabling and foul air, or the effect of taking cold. In treating the disease, after discovering, and, if possible, removing the cause, it is a good practice to administer a dose of laxative medicine, such as 2 oz. of castor oil. This will remove from the intestinal tract any irritating substances which by their presence help to prolong the disease. Then astringent medicines should be used. The following will be found

useful: Subnitrate of bismuth, 1 drachm; powdered galls,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; powdered opium, 20 grains. This is to be given in one dose, and should be repeated every three hours until the diarrhoea stops. If the calf is fed by hand, boil the milk and feed in small quantities, frequently.

## LAMINITIS.

A. B., Bird's Hill:—"A young mare of mine got loose in the stable last month



Yorkshire Sow and Litter, property of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City.

Mr. Greenway had to be contented with 2nd place for Yorkshire sow and litter at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897. She has been placed 1st several times on former occasions at the same show. This sow was brought from Ontario about four years ago. Mr. Greenway had 13 pigs entered, and he purchased a sow from A. Graham, Pomeroy, also the 1st prize boar under six months, which will add greatly to the Premier's herd of Yorkshires.

and ate a quantity of wheat. She was very sick for a time, though she got over it, but is all stiffened up now. She eats well and seems all right, except the stiffness. Will she get over it? What can I do for her?"

Answer—Your mare is affected with chronic laminitis or "founder," the result of the over-feed of wheat. She may get over it entirely or may remain tenderfooted or "stiff" till the end of the chapter.

Would advise you to blister her around the coronet with a "fly blister," and afterwards let her run on a soft pasture for two or three weeks. If she is then able to work, have her shod with heavy bar shoes and avoid using her on hard ground.

## The Good Old Times.

The following extracts will give some idea of the wages of farm hands and the prices of farm produce on the Borders of Scotland in the middle of last century. They are taken from a manuscript book of farm accounts kept by Mr. Robert Elliot, farmer, Broadlee, Liddesdale, between the years 1748 and 1755, in which had been entered with great minuteness the whole of the farm transactions during the above-mentioned period: "Sold Joseph Dalton 17 Brodly toops at six shillings the pees." "Sold to Ralph Graystock, a Yorkshire man, the Broadly wethers at 9s. 3d the peece, one to the score, and one to the hundred, at 3 pence the peece." "Bought from a man in Gala Water a black mear, for £1, 12s." "Sold John Henderson 13 wethers at seven shillings and three pence the peece." "Sold to Hendry Scott, in Hawick, my Brodly wool, at 4 shillings and one penny the stone—payable before Martinmas." "Hyred Adam Hyslop to herd Tweslop Grains, and I bad him £2, 15s. and five shillings is referred to in my will." "Hyred Jean Hislop, from Whitsunday to Martinmas, for a stone of wool, a pair of shoes, and 14s; Isobel Turnbull, in Roan, for a stone of wool, a shilling, and 18s; Jean Little, for a pair of shoes, an ell of lining, and £1, 3s." "Hyred Jean Hislop to keep the bairn, between Martinmas and Whitsunday, for a pair of shoes and 12s." "Hyred Will Nickle to caw the plough, from Martinmas to Whitsunday, for a pair of shoes—2s that he put in my will, and I offered him one of them if he was a good servant. The

wage 13s." "Sold to Adam Slight 2 fat cows at £2, 10s."

Spanish farmers use the same plows as did the Moors when Isabella expelled them. Machines for sowing, reaping or threshing are unknown. The grain is winnowed by women, who toss it into the air.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 1st of the month to ensure classified location in the same month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 4th of each month.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1897.

## QUALITY AT THE SHOW.

Quality is the sum in one word of the teaching of the best agricultural shows. In the case of certain breeds of animals very choice specimens usually have their breeding powers lowered, sometimes permanently injured, by excessive "fitting." Fat and vitality are far from being identical, and the ideal condition for breeding is generally not the best for the show-ground stockman. The Mertoun flock of Border Leicesters elsewhere referred to in this issue has now a century old reputation, and its owners have never put a sheep in the show ring. They have aimed, and, as the results prove, have always aimed successfully at turning out their rams in correct breeding condition, the best guarantee for quality in their get.

But, even in the fat classes at our own Industrial, loads of fat did not make much of a success. The championship went to a grade that is bound to show well at the butcher's block, while cushions of fat had to stand back. In the beef breed exhibits very fat animals got high honors, but even they had a basis of quality that justified the decisions of the judge.

Quality in either a live animal or a machine implies two things—fitness for its intended uses and wearing power. A cow that has been educated to rain milk for less than half the year and go dry most of the other half is sadly lacking in one element of quality, and a horse that cuts a dash for a few minutes in the show ring, but cannot do half the work of the tough plug outside, is no model, and though condition, even in a horse, is an attractive feature, it is the wearing horse that gets there in the long run. The prizes offered for sires and dams with their get are for this reason among the most important in the whole lot. The ewe that

gets a place because mainly of her condition is too often the most worthless in the herd, and no time should be lost in providing a good prize for the ewe of any breed that comes in with the best pair, or even triplet, of lambs. In the case of sows this point has already due attention, and deservedly so.

With reference to the deterioration of breeding power caused by over "fitting," it should not be forgotten that one good use of the show is to demonstrate in a very practical way the rapid maturity and high quality of the breed or family to which the animal belongs. In machinery the two great points of fitness for the intended purpose and wearing quality in all the parts, are now most happily blended, and our Canadian manufacturers can justly boast that their appliances are equal to the very best products of the skill and inventive genius of the best makers, either in the old world or the new. This is a feature we may now safely point to, for it was not always so. It was only too true that the high protective duties imposed on outside machinery compelled our farmers to pay very high prices for machines that at one point or other ran out in a very few years, contrasting strongly with the scrupulous quality and finish of the old Deering machinery, some of which would not wear out. Every Yankee manufacturer is not an impostor, and it is but fair to our own manufacturers to point out that they are now keeping their positions both on the home and foreign markets, not by the help of repressive tariffs, but by the much more worthy criterion that their make can face the world both for quality of material and fitness for its intended uses.

Quality in the produce of our fields is the bright particular boast of Western Canada, and at the show just closed it was amply and worthily sustained, not only by a few bags of hand-picked stuff, but by wagon loads, whose merits might safely challenge the whole world to a comparison. The blue ribbon of the Western farmer's worthiest ambition is the \$100 for Red Fyfe, and year by year the bulk and quality of the exhibit shows not only the quality of the men who grow it, but the unique quality of the soil it grows on.

## THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

The wolf is the most wary of all wild animals. Traps, poison, every device by which other beasts of prey are inveigled to their destruction, he can always steer clear of. Ten years ago he would not go within touch of a barb wire fence. According to his method of reasoning, it must be a new engine schemed for his destruction. Now he cares no more for barb wire than for the prickles on a rose bush, and from all quarters come complaints that half a dozen strands of wire are of no account when a lamb is on the other side. He has this year killed more lambs than ever before, and goes under the

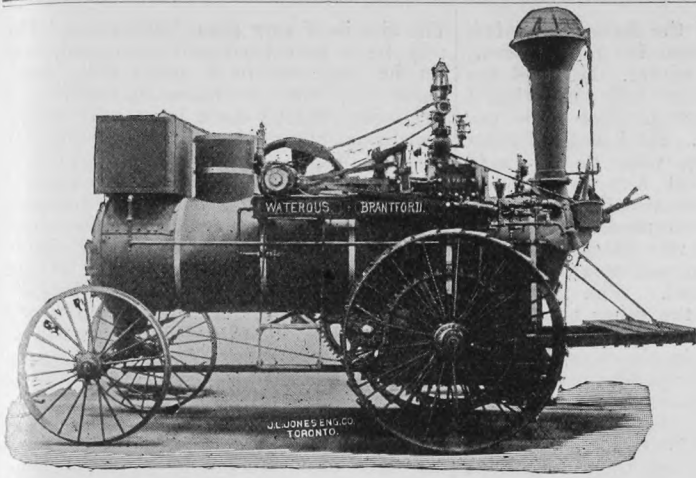
wire without a moment's hesitation. But a well-known sheepman tells us that there is still one way to scare him, which in his own experience has so far proved effective. In Scotland, to scare the crows, farmers put up what is there called a potato "bogle"—a suit of old clothes so stuck up in the potato field as to make the crows believe there is a man inside them. Thus far Jimmy has outwitted the thieves, and he now keeps two or three of these watchmen in the field, with entire satisfaction as to results. A little sulphur dusted into the old duds might be useful, as the smell of it would perhaps add to the effect. Should the wolves get to recognize the difference between the sham man and a real one, there is still another resource open to the shepherd. He can take the place of the scarecrow for a few hours and try a rifle. Sufferers from the wolf should give this plan a trial anyway. One man keeps stag hounds that do good work. Last spring a few hunters made good money by tracking the dams to their dens and digging out the young brood. Some sheepmen advocate an increase in the wolf bounty, but it would take special pressure applied to their local representatives to work up any movement in that direction.

—There are quite as great curiosities in our endeavors to enlighten the farming community about weed pests as our Board of Education's Canada thistle. In Sec. 1069 of the Winnipeg Exhibition Catalogue prizes are offered for named varieties of noxious weeds prevalent in the Northwest. In conformity, we presume, with the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, this exhibit is hidden away in the gallery of the main building, where nobody but the boys who prepared it would think of looking for it. A bunch gathered at random inside of Winnipeg, and placed in the agricultural building, drew more attention in one hour than the prize exhibit did in the whole six days.

—The Carberry people are naturally a good bit elated at the all-round showing they were able to make at the Winnipeg Industrial, but, as already elsewhere pointed out, a thing may be so good as to head off competition and so defeat one of the main objects such shows should promote. Would it not be a good thing for every local show to have sections for those who have never yet won a prize? The principle of emulation has no fair field when a six months' recruit is set to shoot at a target in competition with the veteran who flourishes half a dozen or more medals on his uniform. Don't scratch the fat pig so lovingly as to make the outside crowd squeal in disgust and spite. Squealing is as unprofitable in the development of agricultural shows as in the production of prize bacon.

—On what sort of points should awards for beef grades be made? We say on account of the obvious fitness of the fe-





The above illustration is an exact representation of our

## 18 H. P. WATEROUS TRACTION ENGINE, THE STRONGEST AND BEST TRACTION MADE.

# The Waterous Engine Works Co.,

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

# THRESHING MACHINERY

Write for our new No. 13 Catalogue, just published, with new cuts of our Waterous Engine and the Pitts Niagara Thresher, showing improvements in our machinery for 1897, making it the best threshing outfit in the market.

male to produce and nurse a goodly offspring. It is not impossible to find a very good-looking dam that throws a poor calf and can barely nourish it after it is dropped. This is no cow to encourage. A striking case came up at Carberry. The judges gave 1st place to a Hereford in beautiful condition, and 2d to a well-known high grade Shorthorn. A local cow, perhaps unbeaten as an actual breeder and milker, had no place. Several good judges placed her ahead of the other two, though she was off her feed, because she don't like fairs. Without questioning the award in this particular instance, we hold, on general principles, that she was the cow that should have been set up as a model of beef producing qualities. This pair of judges worked on the beef points of the exhibits, and from that point of view judged rightly. But we repeat it was a wrong point of view from which to judge, and we challenge discussion on this point from those who think otherwise.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### CHAIN HARROWS.

Wm. McDonald, Fleming, is not at all satisfied with the answer given in our June issue to his enquiries, and contends that chain harrows are the best thing to master couch grass in this country. Well, he is entitled to his own opinion, and we propose a quite new way to get a solution of the question he raises. If he will undertake, at his own cost, to bring out to Montreal a set of his favorite implements, we will see that they are carried to Fleming duty free and carriage free, subject, of course, to the very reasonable stipulation that he will arrange to have them tested somewhere near the station where they can be easily seen at work, and the results of the experiment fairly tested. The "Laigh o' Moray" is a capital farm-

ing country, with very good men on top of it, but we think the experience of practical men here in killing grass is as safe a guide as can be followed. Therefore, we say, bring on your harrows to Montreal, and we shall attend to the rest.

### TRAMP EXHIBITORS.

A competitor asks what fairs are held for, except to encourage improved farming and breeding, and if so, what good is done this country by the peddling competitors who come up from Ontario year after year with everything from horses and cattle down to rabbits and Indian corn? The question is not a new one, and the country is certainly very little benefitted by giving prizes to stuff that helps in no way to encourage regular breeding and improvement, or, as in the case of Ontario grown corn, robs real merit and gives the prizes to productions of a climate where any man can grow corn. There may be cases where tramp exhibitors come in to supply a long felt want, and where the prizes they earn are beneficial to this country as well as the winners. But we think it is high time that a rule be passed withholding all prize money, from male animals especially, unless they are to remain in the country and assist in improving the quality of their respective breeds. There is no need to bring stock here at this stage of our experience merely to show us what kind of animals are the likeliest models for our imitation. If the prizes provided at our fairs are not to help the improvement of our breeding stock or encourage the men at home, who are doing their best in that direction, the money is as good as thrown away.

The kind of hay has much to do with the weight in the stack. Timothy, being heavy, takes about 500 cubic feet for the ton, mixed hay about 600 feet, clover 700 to 750 feet, and red top hay as much as 800 feet. To get the cubic feet in a round stack, take one-third of the girth, which will give the diameter, square this—that is, multiply the figures by themselves—take three-quarters of the product, and multiply this by the average height, all in feet. Then divide by the weight of a ton as given. This mode of estimating is for old hay, put up last summer.—Ex.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

### DAIRY.

#### The Dairy Cow.

*An Institute Address by C. C. Macdonald,  
Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba.*

Mr. President and Gentlemen.

The subject that I have chosen for this occasion is a very broad one; too much so in fact for me to go into every detail of the subject at this time. I wish, however to take up the most important points and discuss them with you. At the outset there is one thing as certain as the sun shines, and that is that the farmers of Manitoba, who are wisely turning their attention to dairy farming, have got to improve their herds if they want to make a profit from them. I find in Manitoba that the average cow is not a dairy cow in every sense of the word. I do not want to be too pointed on this matter, for I know that it takes time, patience and good thought to breed and build up a profitable dairy herd of cows, but I know of a large number of cows in this province that are worth practically nothing as dairy cattle. What I mean by this is that they do not and cannot give a sufficient flow of milk to make enough butter or cheese to pay for their keep. Now, why is this? It is simply because they have not been bred for the purpose that they are intended to fill.

The three great fundamental principles that must be acted upon in securing dairy cows are breeding, feeding and handling. We must breed for a purpose, some purpose, whether it be for beef or dairy; but we must, for profit's sake, have an eye single to one purpose. If there are any farmers present who are breeding and raising dairy cows, my earnest advice to you is to have nothing to do with a beef breed; and, on the other hand, if any of you are breeding for beefing purposes, it will not pay you to have anything to do with the dairy type. How often we dairymen get it rubbed into us, so to speak, about our dairy cows not being valuable for beefers; but as repartee, it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the beefers are practically useless for our dairy business. If we want dairy cows that will pay, we must breed with that object in view only.

There is not a farmer in this hall that would think of going out here in the

autumn to shoot prairie chicken, and take a bull dog with him to "run up" the game. You could not shoot a chicken with a violin, nor play a tune on a gun; and yet you would be just as likely to do so, as you would to make a profit by making butter from a beef bred cow. The beef animal is all right in her place, but she must be kept strictly in her place, where nature intended her to be, or she will prove a source of expense to her owner.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the dairy industry in Manitoba to-day is the refusal of the average dairyman to change his methods and get into the current of dairy thought and practice. The result is that he is measuring everything about his business by a standard of forty years ago. These methods will not do now. The dairyman must keep moving forward and continually study to improve in every detail along the line of his business. He must study a means whereby he can make his dairy herd give him the largest possible amount of milk, from which to make the largest amount of marketable butter or cheese. He must study how to lower the cost of producing that milk; or, in other words, how he can save the most money out of his labor in the dairy business. Studying to save money, by lowering the expense connected with his business, is of as much importance as studying how to make money out of it. He must have a cow that is strictly a dairy cow. It is asserted that if the incomes of the railways of Canada could be augmented one mill per ton per mile, the increased revenues would be \$80,000,000 yearly, and make them all paying properties. What would it mean to the dairy farmers of this province, if they had cows that would give 6,000 lbs. of milk instead of, as they do, 2,500 lbs. to 3,000 lbs. per year?

#### COST OF KEEPING A DAIRY COW.

Let us consider the cost of keeping cows and see if it will pay us to keep anything but a special kind of cows for a special business. Now, it costs practically as much to keep a cow that will give 3,000 lbs. of milk per year as it does to keep one that will give 6,000 lbs. per year; therefore, keeping a cow that would give you 6,000 lbs. of milk would give a clear profit of the value of 3,000 lbs. extra over the cow that would give but 3,000 lbs. in all. I have been doing some careful figuring on this matter, and I estimate that it costs a farmer, who properly feeds and cares for his stock, the sum of \$30 per year. That is pasture for five months at \$1 per month, 2 tons of hay in winter at \$6 per ton, 8 pounds of grain food per day (which is not heavy feeding) at one-half cent per pound, which is \$14 and a total of \$31 per year. In the other provinces of Eastern Canada, and in many of the States, the estimate of the cost of keeping cows per head is a little higher than this, but I think these figures would be within the limit for Manitoba. Now, what does the cow give us as a recompense for the outlay of that \$30 worth of food? She must give at least \$30 worth of milk, or she is simply a bill of expense. I know lots of cows in this province, and very likely there are plenty right in this district, that do not give over \$15 to \$18 worth during the milking season. How many of you farmers in this audience have thought this matter out sincerely? I wish you would get up and tell us about it at this meeting. It was my good fortune, not many weeks ago, to fall into conversation with two gentlemen who were farmers. One said he did not understand how his neighbor could afford to feed so much bran as he did to his cows; he could not see the money in it. I thought this was a good chance to learn

a little, and I asked the farmer who fed, how much bran he had fed to each cow, so far, during the winter. He told me he had fed \$4 worth per cow; and then I asked him how much he had made per cow during the year. He had the figures in his book showing what he had sold and what it had cost him to produce. His figures totalled up to \$48 per cow for produce sold, and he figured that the cost of feeding each cow was \$30 per cow per year. Now that man was making a clear profit of \$15 per head. The story was quite different with the other man. He had fed no bran and allowed his cows to go dry six months in the year, and got about \$18 per head for produce made from them. Now, these cows had simply and plainly cost \$12 over and above what they give in return for their keeping, hence the farmer who owned them had been duped, or, rather, had duped himself, to the tune of \$12 per cow. One man had studied the cost and fed for profit, while the other had given no thought to the matter, and had fed at a loss, and was ready to say it did not pay to keep cows.

There are cows owned in the province that are giving 6,000 lbs. of milk and over during the year, and what already exists is not impossible for each one of you farmers to have. You can have such cows by

#### PROPER BREEDING.

I would not at all advise disposing of your herd all at once, in order to get a real dairy herd; it would cost too much money, and would not be sure. The cheapest and best way to secure a proper dairy herd would be to secure a pure bred sire of some good milking strain, and breed up to the ideal with the best cows that you have at the present time.

The sire is of very great importance. He may be a pure bred and registered, and yet he may not be a good dairy bull. Great care must be taken in selecting a sire. See that he come from an ancestry that has a milking record, so that you can be sure of his prepotency. Now prepotency does not mean the power to get, but it means having the power to transmit to his offspring the qualities of the sire's ancestry from which he was bred. So it is important that the sire at the head of your herd should not only be pure bred, but should be bred from stock carrying a record of the highest standard possible.

#### POINTS OF THE DAIRY COW.

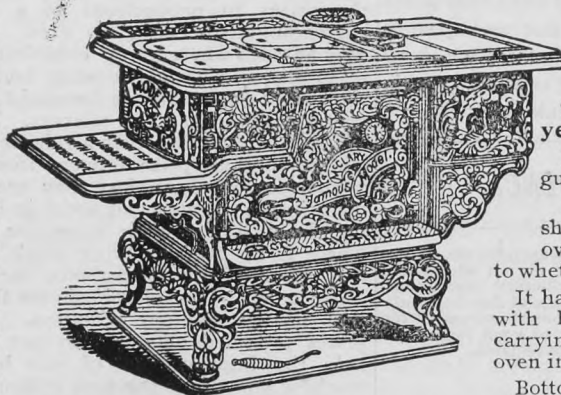
Very much has been said about the milking points of the dairy cow, and they are very important in breeding, as they truly, in nearly every instance, indicate the qualities and power of the cow. The main point that we want to look to is what can she do as a dairy cow; can she give a profit or not? I do not like to large an animal; cows weighing from 700 to 1,000 pounds each are sufficiently large for dairy purposes. Of course, after all weight and special points do not matter so much if the cow is a producer of the right sort. She must be a good feeder in order to be a producer. There is a great deal of truth in the old saying that the mouth makes the cow; but it depends upon whether she puts her food on her back in the form of flesh or in the milk pail. If she puts it all to flesh, she is not a dairy machine, and should not be in the dairy.

#### HANDLING.

The dairy cow, if she is the proper kind, is naturally a very nervous animal, and

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should be treated with true kindness. Ill-treatment in any form means a loss to her owner, and lowers her value as a cow. A wise dairy farmer will not allow his cows to run to a straw stack during the winter. He cannot afford to do that. He cannot afford to let them go dry longer than six weeks in the year. If he does, it is like boarding men a whole year who only pay for six months board. It does not pay, and it just means a breaking up of such kind of housekeeping sooner or later.

The dairy cow must be properly bred, liberally fed, and carefully handled, and

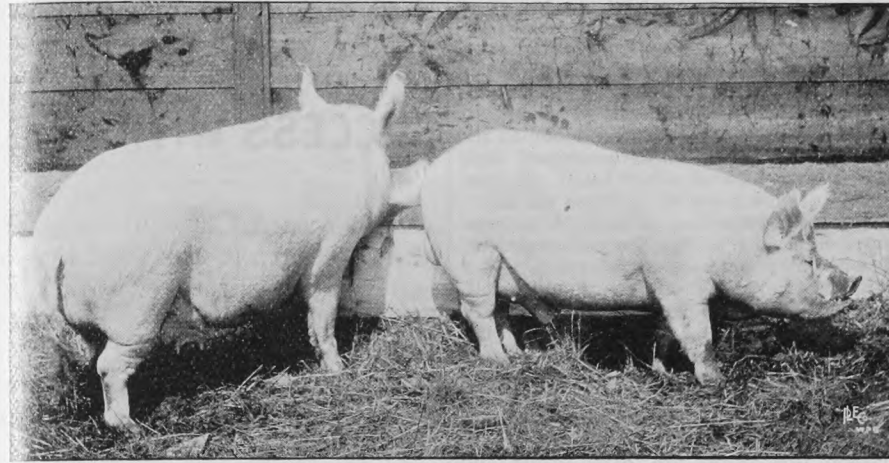
but quietly chews her cud and gives a dividend twice a day for kindness and good care, and what is somewhat singular for this country, she never grumbles. But if she is not properly considered she merely stops a part of the dividend until such time as she receives proper consideration."

"It is possible to have too much inferior butter and cheese, but make an article that will suit the English palate and you will always have a good market. During the past thirty years, while dairy products have varied, no one farm product

the co-operative plan under government control as the best plan for the Territories, and it is to such men as he that the credit belongs of working up an intelligent enthusiasm in favor of the work now happily being carried on in the west.

Of course, the good work had a hearty advocacy, both in public and private, from Mr. MacKay, of Indian Head farm. He read a paper on "Breeding for the Dairy, and Feed Available for the Territories." He takes the situation as presented close to their own door. There is room for divergence from some things he says, but all are well worth thinking about.

Mr. MacKay said that a pedigree did not necessarily mean that the animal is a good one, or that it will produce good stock. It, however, does mean that if the ancestors have been good animals, whether for milk or beef, the chances are in favor of their stock continuing in the same way. If a man breeds from animals whose ancestors have belonged to beef strains he need not expect much milk from his herd. In the Experimental farm herd are grade Shorthorn cows, which give twice as much milk as others of the same breed on the same feed. No doubt the good or poor milking qualities of their mothers are reproduced in these cows because the produce of the good milkers continue in the same line and that of the poor milkers are poor still, the sire being the same in each case. On the question of breeds, Mr. MacKay said that in the Territories it is hardly practicable and not at all necessary that any breed of cattle should be raised for the dairy alone. The Ayrshires and Jerseys would give good satisfaction for the creamery or cheese factory but would be found wanting when put up for beef, while, on the other hand, Galloways, Polled-Angus or Herefords were not by any means ideal milk cows, though all made good beef and suited the Territories well in that respect. The Holstein breed gives a large lot of milk, and when fully matured are large animals, but the beef was rather inferior, and the Holstein required a great deal of food. Lastly, there was the well-known Durham or Shorthorn breed, which are often a success as milkers and generally give good results in beef. As in many



Yorkshire Boar and Sow, owned by A. Graham, Pomeroy, 'Man.,' shown at Industrial, 1897.

Andrew Graham's herd of Yorkshires number about 35 head at present, and are all of that smooth, even type that has won for this herd 1st place in Manitoba. Mr. Graham says he has no room in his pens for the long-legged, long-neck, hump-back type of the breed that are ever hungry and never satisfied. The Forest Home Farm has also laid the nucleus of a herd of Berkshires, having obtained a boar from the Ontario Agricultural College, a pair of sows from the herd of S. J. Pearson Meadowvale, Ont., and a sow from the herd of F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie.

she will pay her way and put money in your pockets.

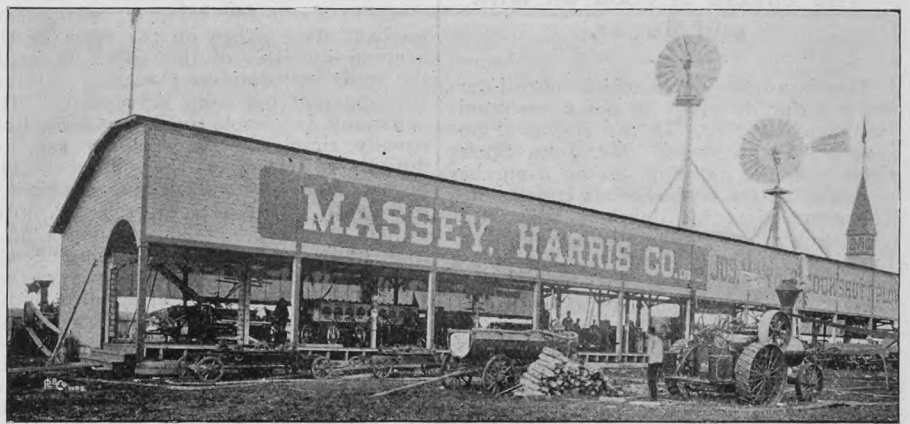
### Northwest Dairymen's Association.

This association was re-organized at Regina on Jan. 8, 1896, and shortly afterwards held a series of conventions at the principal points in the Territories. They have just issued a bulletin containing a report of their subsequent proceedings and the substance of several papers read at those conventions. From the paper by E. N. Hopkins, President, we quote:—

The dairy interest does not only affect those who are engaged in the industry, but the country at large. It is one of the primary principles of political economy that the happiness and prosperity of a country is gauged by the general thrift of the inhabitants and not by the abundance of the few. This is essentially an agricultural and grazing country. And we must look to the productions of the soil for our prosperity. In this age of keen competition in every calling in life, it is necessary to think in order to attain success. This is equally true of dairying. The farmers of this country are thinking men, and it is a very hopeful sign. I like to see men think; I would prefer to see a man think wrong than not think at all. The farmers of this country have learned by sad experience that they must follow a system of farming adapted to the soil and climate of the country in which they live. Many of us have found that the knowledge we had of farming previous to coming to this country, in place of being a benefit to us was a positive injury, for it took us some years to discover that fact and commence anew.

"I have great faith in the cow. She never goes out on strike or troubles herself about the fiscal policy of the country,

has maintained as good or equal a price. The manufacture of butter and cheese, properly speaking, commences with the food the cow eats, the water she drinks, and the air she breathes. And we must always remember that every one who in any way cares for the cow or handles the milk is, in a measure, responsible for the quality of the product. You cannot make



East Half Machinery Hall, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

perfect goods from inferior milk or produce good milk from inferior feed and water."

Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw, says:—

"Improved methods are contagious; new ideas are catching, if we only occasionally come within their influence. I sincerely hope that at the close of this meeting we will all have some thoughts to take home with us that we can apply to our own particular circumstances that will enable us to make our dairies more profitable."

Mr. Watson was a zealous advocate of

other things Mr. MacKay believes the true animal for the Territories is a cross between two or more breeds. He believes in time the wheat, oats and barley best suited to the Northwest will be crosses between our standard varieties and some earlier sorts, and the same with all our products, whether animals, grain or fruits. For a good flow of rich milk, combined with a fair quality of beef the produce of an Ayrshire bull and Shorthorn cow will give good satisfaction. For a good supply of milk and plenty of beef, a cross between a Holstein bull and a Shorthorn

cow will fill the bill. The sire in all cases should be pure bred, and being from a good milking strain will transmit these milking qualities to its produce. Cows need not be pure bred, but should be good milking animals of good size. The writer then went on to deal with the necessity of good feed and shelter if dairying is to be made a success.

It is, continued Mr. MacKay, believed by a great many that sufficient and proper food for the dairy cow cannot be raised in the Northwest Territories. This is entirely a mistake. The very same cereals and roots that form the mainstay of feeding for the dairy or beef in Ontario can be grown here in abundance.

Corn, which is now the great feed for dairy cattle in Ontario, can be grown and made into ensilage as safely here as there. It is true we cannot grow the bulk they can, nor mature it as well, nor make it a balanced ration, but we can and do grow much more grain per acre that, added to our corn, surpasses any ensilage they can make.

Mangels and turnips can be grown here for less per bushel than in Ontario. Oats and barley made a splendid meal for a dairy cow; flax is a native of the country, and tons of good straw or chaff are annually wasted.

The fodders mentioned constitute the winter feed for the dairy cow, but what about the summer when the cow must be expected to give the milk and the profit? In Ontario they have clover, which we have not, and are not likely to have. With this exception, we can make our summer feed equal to that of Ontario. In the first place, ensilage can be kept and fed early in the spring before grasses come in. If to this is added roots, grain, meal and either hay or straw and chaff, the ration is perfect and a large flow of milk can be obtained by May 1st, or earlier, if desired. Again, about June 1st, when the native grass is ready for the cattle, a little meal, one or two pounds per day to each cow, when the dairy starts they are in full flow of milk, instead of having to fill up a half-starved body with flesh.

(To be Continued.)

### The Effects of Food on Milk and Butter.

This is a question in which more interest is naturally taken in older communities than our own. In the Highland Society's "Transactions," Mr. John Speirs deals with the question, giving a number of tables as the basis for his conclusions. He summarises his opinions thus:—

"Rations having an extremely high albuminoid ratio seem to have a depressing effect on the milk yield, well mixed foods giving the best results in this respect. Every food, when first given, seems to have more or less effect in increasing or decreasing the percentage of fat in the milk. This effect is, however, transitory, and the milk returns to its normal composition about the end of the fifth week. Grains in the wet state and in excessive quantity may be an exception to this general statement. Provided extremes are avoided, the dry matter in the food seems to be the principal controlling factor in the production of milk or increase of live weight, and is of greater importance than the albuminoid ratio.

"The fat in the buttermilk is considerably influenced by the food used; but where the cream was churned at the proper temperature, the churnability of the milk appeared to be less affected by food than the experiments of 1895 seemed to indicate. All other things being equal, each food or combination of foods seem to produce a milk which necessitates the

cream from it to be churned at a temperature peculiar to itself if the best results are to be obtained.

"Soft butters usually contain a proportion of water greater than the average, and if the softness is caused by the foods used, the excess of water cannot be reduced by the ordinary methods of manipulation. Food exerts a very great influence on the melting point (firmness) of butter, and this characteristic may in hot or cold seasons be used with considerable advantage. Nearly all foods exercise some peculiar effect on the flavor of the butter—most, however, do so very slightly, and may therefore be said to be neutral; but some have a good effect and others a bad effect. Color in butter seems to be principally derived from green food, and very little from the concentrated foods. To get the best results, some food should always be used which has a tendency to increase the flow of milk, combined with limited quantities of other foods the tendencies of which are to increase the fat.

"For the production of milk to be consumed fresh, any of the foods experimented with may be used successfully if fed judiciously and in moderate quantity. If, however, first-class butter is the object, linseed cake, grains (wet or dry) and foods containing a large proportion of sugar should be discarded, or reduced to the lowest limits possible.

"The principal concentrated foods experimented with having a beneficial effect on the butter are oats, beans and peas."

### Milking Machines.

The Scottish Farmer gives an interesting report of a trial of milking machines recently made by authority of the Highland Society of Scotland. The judges were all well-known practical men, and took great pains to bring out the whole bearing of the facts dealt with, visiting seven farms where the machines have been in use from two to six years. The award was unanimously given in favor of the machine patented by Wm. Murchland, Kilmarnock, which has worked on two farms for six years, milking the cows clean in about five minutes, and having no bad effect either on the cows or the keeping qualities of the milk. It draws the milk by continuous suction, without any apparent pulsating movement. The apparatus is simple in its construction, equally simple in its working, and not difficult to clean or keep clean. The power required to work the machine is not great. At No. 1 farm a half-horse power oil engine milks ten cows at a time quite easily. Until this engine was put in recently, the machine was worked by one man with an ordinary force pump. In every instance the samples of milk drawn by this machine were found to keep satisfactorily; after a lapse of 48 hours they were perfectly sweet, and in no respect inferior to the milk drawn by hand. The judges regard this machine as a practical success, and are of opinion that in large dairies, where milkers are scarce, it may be introduced with advantage. The cost of a machine to milk twenty cows in an hour is \$150, besides the power and fitting up.

The rival machine, the Thistle, has a pulsating movement, milks more slowly, and, though ingenious, is too complicated. The milk it draws does not keep so well, and a machine to milk 40 cows in an hour costs \$400, against \$260 for the other with the same power. Simplicity of working, as well as of construction and facilities for keeping clean are great points, and it may be said that the Murchland machine has all these practical merits.



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Prepared by THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE COMPANY, London, Ontario. Wholesale Agents for Manitoba—THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg.

### SUCCESS WITH PIGS.

At a recent Convention at St. Mary's, Ont., it was said by an experienced breeder, Mr. T. Louis, of Wisconsin, that pigs should grow from birth until sold. It is certain that not one-half the pigs in Canada are thus kept growing.

The best way to secure healthy, vigorous pigs and rapid growth is to begin by feeding Herbageum to the stock from which you breed, then when the little fellows arrive they will be much more vigorous in every respect, and there will be an ample supply of better milk for them. Continue the Herbageum right along in the feed and when they begin to eat with the mother they will get the benefit direct, in addition to the best of milk. When weaned, mix Herbageum in their daily rations in the proportion of a teaspoonful twice a day for each pig, as they increase in size the quantity may be slightly increased. The result will be more than satisfactory. There will be neither stunting in growth nor trouble with weakness in back or legs, and there will be freedom from scurf with a fine velvety coat and a very rapid formation of sweet, solid meat, so that at from five to six months old better weights will be obtained than ordinarily at eight months without Herbageum. It is important to remember that pigs fed Herbageum will weigh from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. more than appearance indicates and that they should always be sold by actual weight.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## American Cheese.

Last month we copied the complimentary notice on "American" cheese of the Cheddar style, over which Hoard's Dairyman smacked his lips so appreciatively. Below will be found a much more reliable write-up of the "geniwine" American product, that Hoard may contrast at leisure with the honest Canadian Cheddar which the English grocer correctly said is knocking out the native product, even in the village of Cheddar itself. We quote from the Breeders' Gazette:—

"It seems impossible to compel some manufacturers of imitation dairy goods to be honest. Laws have been enacted calculated to secure the sale of bogus butter and cheese under their proper names, but some manufacturers of these imitation products seem determined at all hazards to sell them as genuine, thereby reaping a larger profit. So persistent is the swindle that patience is severely taxed, and it may not be a far step to the prohibition of the manufacture of these substitutes for standard food products. If their manufacturers cannot be made honest by law it is possible that an outraged public will compel them to shut up their shops.

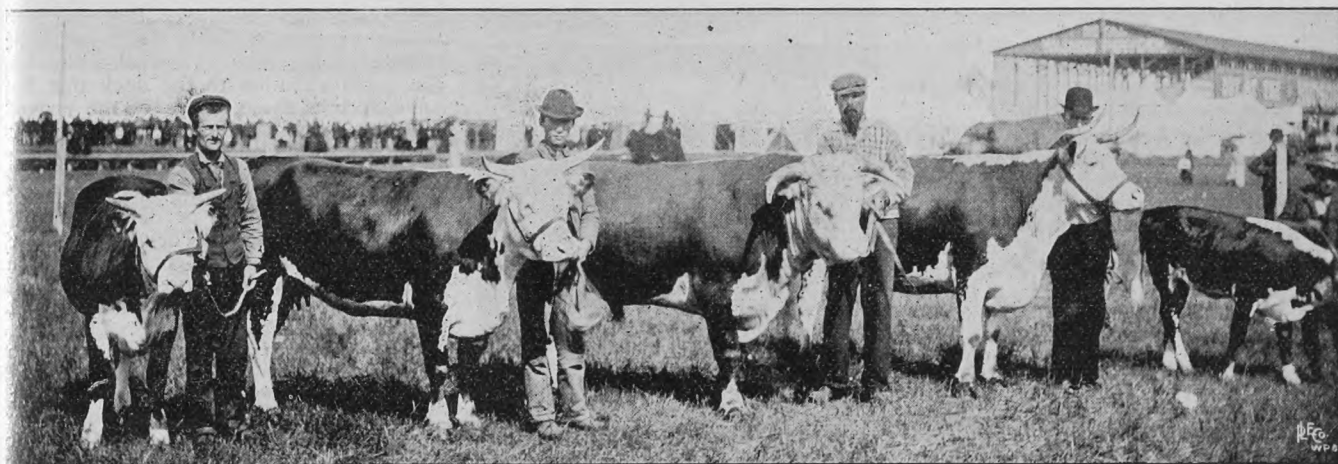
lost. If under the law packages containing filled cheese were stamped with two-inch black-faced letters, fraud could hardly be practised but some American exporters have cunningly placed a surplus wrapper around the cheese marked in skeleton letters which are scarcely decipherable and even this surplus wrapper is removed when the cheese is received in Great Britain, thus leaving the imitation article in a condition to be palmed off as pure American cheese. The health officer of Manchester has reported a case of poisoning by cheese with fatal results, and the authorities seized the consignment and are having a chemical examination made by Prof. Delepine, of Owen College. The Manchester Guardian of May 6, and the Chester Chronicle printed an account of the frauds mentioned, and one of them concludes that 'the importation of the imitation cheese by the fraudulent practises herein complained of will certainly lead to shutting out not only imitation cheese but pure American cheese, as there is practically no way under the law as at present administered to distinguish the base cheese from the pure.'

well grown to be safely weaned at two months old, leaving the dam then to be milked for the purpose of making cheese.

At a recent dairy contest in Essex, Eng., under the condition that only cows making twelve per cent. solids and three per cent. butter fat compete, Shorthorns got first for cows over four; first and second for cows under four. A red Polled cow was 2d and a Jersey 3d. Such contests are a very uncertain test of real merit. It is quite certain that the excitement and noise of a show will injuriously affect one cow much more than another, and in this very contest the two heaviest yielders were outlawed for a slight deficiency in the solids. After 13 hours from the previous milking, an Ayrshire made at one milking 37 lbs. 9 oz. of milk, and a Shorthorn 40 lbs. 3 oz.

Every man is his own ancestor, and every man is his own heir. He devises his own future, and he inherits his own past.—Dr. H. F. Hedge.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people ought to think of you.—Chas. Kingsley.



Herd of Herefords, property of Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man.

The 2 year old bull Valentine [734] is now at the head of the herd. He won 1st as a calf at Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Regina and Souris, in 1895, 1st as a yearling at Winnipeg and Souris in 1896, and 1st as a 2-year old and Silver Medal for best bull of any age or breed this year at Winnipeg Industrial. He was bred by Sir Donald A. Smith, sire Wilton Hillhurst, 36125 [247], dam Nellie, 29197, [756] by Duke of Hereford. The cow Milly, 22545, was imported by Sir Donald A. Smith, sire Lord Grey de Radcliffe Wilton, 18918, dam Odd Trick, 22508; she has not been shown here before. The 2-year old heifer Countess of Aberdeen, [765], was 1st as a calf at Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Regina, Hartney and Souris, 1895, 1st at Winnipeg and Souris as a yearling in 1896, and 1st at Winnipeg this year, she is by the silver medal bull, Cronkhill Chief, [490], out of Countess Wilton. The yearling heifer Madge, [918], has not been shown before, she won 1st as a yearling. The heifer calf Jubilee Queen is out of Countess 12th, by Cronkhill Chief, [490]. Mr. Sharman had 12 head of pure bred and 3 grades out this year, only two of which he has shown before, and he won 9 firsts, 5 seconds and silver medal, a total of 15 prizes with 15 head of cattle.

"Now it is filled cheese. Mr. W. A. McKnight, a member of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce and a large importer of American cheese, has recently brought from England evidence conclusively showing that fraud has been successfully practised through the maladministration of the law governing the exportation of filled cheese. The law requires that packages containing filled cheese for home consumption or for exportation be plainly marked "Filled Cheese," with "two-inch black-faced letters." This serves as a notice to purchasers that they are buying imitation goods. Since the law has been in force American manufacturers of filled cheese have made a show of complying with it, but in reality they have failed to meet the plain requirements of the law, owing to the carelessness or indifference of the Internal Revenue Department. The result is that such frauds have been practised that the consumers of American cheese in Great Britain are disgusted with the imported cheese, and thus what has been a profitable market to honest American cheese-makers is dangerously near being

lost. Only a few people practice as good agricultural methods as they know. This is especially true in dairying, and accounts for so many people succeeding so poorly with cows. Dairying is sufficiently scientific that good results depend on the work being done the best way all through.

The creamery at Olds, N.W.T., is under private ownership, and paying 12c. a pound to its patrons for butter manufactured from milk supplied. Payments are made monthly and the butter is the property of the creamery. When the season opened 10c. was paid, but the operators having made a favorable contract, were able to increase the price to 12c. A considerably larger amount of cream is coming in than last year.

In the district of Roquefort, France, there is a cheese factory which uses the milk of some 250,000 sheep, turning out during the season from 3,000 to 3,500 tons. This is the celebrated Roquefort cheese, which is largely exported, and commands a very high price, both at home and abroad. The ewes give such an abundance of milk, their lambs get sufficiently

## A Tidal Wave of Victory.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific creamerymen and dairymen are jubilant with their complete success with Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved Butter Color." A few buttermakers who were induced through misrepresentation to use inferior colors, and who have had their butter spoiled in various ways, have now joined the vast army who use Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved Butter Color."

No other color in the world has ever given such prominent proofs of great superiority and won so many victories for buttermakers at Fairs and Conventions.

W. R. & Co's "Improved Butter Color" always gives that rich and delicate June shade to butter that is so much admired by connoisseurs and professional butter buyers. The color never fades in cold or heat; it is free from every impurity; it is the strongest, therefore the cheapest to use.

Ask your merchant for it and refuse inferior makes.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

## POULTRY.

## Annual Meeting of Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held on Wednesday, July 21st, on the Exhibition grounds, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—

Patrons—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Hon. President—E. L. Drewry.

President—H. A. Chadwick.

Vice-Presidents—J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; Alex. Lawrence, Gretna; H. H. Black, Manitou; E. Hughes, Brandon; J. G. Rutherford, M. P., Portage la Prairie.

Secretary—E. Marston.

Treasurer—Wm. Rutherford.

Executive Committee—Joseph Lemon, Chas. Midwinter, H. S. Maw, A. B. Stovel, Geo. Wood, W. J. Hinman.

Auditors—S. Ling, S. B. Blackhall.

The Secretary presented a full report of the work done during the past year, which was adopted.

## Game Bantams.

Nothing in the feathered fancy line has proved of more permanent interest than the Game Bantam. From his first appearance upon the scene until the present he has made and kept friends. The longer he is bred the more popular he becomes, for to-day I believe it safe to affirm, the world over, that the Game Bantam is the most popular of all Bantams, and it would not be safe to affirm that there is any limit to his popularity. It has increased and will increase. When one thinks the topmost wave has been reached, lo, another billow greater than any previous one comes sweeping up the beach. Just as the horizon recedes as we go towards it, opening to our eyes new scenes and wider visions, just so does the popularity of the Game Bantam advance with every step of our progress.

Why is this so? Probably because the Game Bantam realizes most perfectly all those qualities deemed essential in a Bantam. All Bantams are deservedly popular; all have their friends and advocates; all win some of the plaudits of the public. The small size, characteristic of Bantams, makes them lovable, and this small size reaches its utmost limit, at least in appearance, in the Game. If there are other Bantams as small as the Game, there are none which look so small, owing to the shortness of the Game feathering and the closeness with which the plumage clings to the body. We have seen rose-combs as small as the smallest Game, but even in such cases the Games look to be the smallest.

Then, too, despite the great beauty of figure possessed by other Bantams, the trimness of the Game gives an appearance of high breeding. One never sees a Game Bantam without thinking of a thoroughbred race-horse, if he is a lover of horses, the highest type of perfection to which horse-breeding has been brought. In the bold eye, the lean head, the clean-cut neck, the strong but not heavy limbs of the thoroughbred, intelligence, speed and endurance seem typified; and the same, or at least similar emotions are awakened at the sight of a Game Bantam. Though but a speck of life, there is the prominent eye, the lean head, the clean-cut neck and the strong but slender limbs.

The Game Bantam, too, has an appear-

ance of courage, and courage appeals even to a member of the Universal Peace Society. The prominence of the eyes, the pride shown in the erect carriage, and the lofty way of lifting the feet, all mark the Game Bantam as independent, self-reliant, courageous. He has an air which says as plainly as words: "I know my worth and am able to take care of myself." He seems to feel the pride of ancient lineage and be conscious of his own attainments. Among Bantams the Game is the aristocrat—among the best a ruler, and hence he is popular with all classes.

## Wanted Them Strictly Fresh.

She was a young and pretty woman, and an experienced observer would have



F. W. Heubach,

Manager Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

set her down as newly married. She was plainly shy.

As she entered the large poultry market, the proprietor bowed somewhat elaborately and asked her what she would be pleased to have.

She glanced around the place in a hesitating manner, and finally remarked: "I want to buy a hen."

"Certainly, madam; take your choice from these crates; how do you want it dressed?"

"Oh, dear no," she replied, smilingly. "We can keep it at home warm enough without putting any clothes on it."

The market man seemed puzzled. If a suspicion that he was being trifled with crossed his mind, it was dispelled by a glance at the ingenuous face of the customer.

"Don't quite understand, you, ma'am," he remarked, a little shortly.

"It's a live hen I want, you know," she said blushing now.

"A what hen, ma'am?" said the market man, opening his eyes.

"A live hen, sir. My husband said we ought to have some eggs, and I determined to get them quite fresh, so I thought the best thing to do would be to get a hen and have her lay them right in our flat." —New York Journal.

Quite a number of the chicks exhibited in the poultry classes were imported, and from all appearances are of a high grade. The poultry men are certainly making strides forward, and at no distant day will be heard from with much effect.

The pullet that commences to lay earliest in life is the one to lay the largest number of eggs through life, as culls that have the milk-producing organs active make the best cows. Select the fast-growing, early-maturing specimens that present in full the type and size found in the breed, and use only these as breeders, and the egg-producing merits will be increased. We have reported the wonderful product in single specimens, which can be made true of a flock. But it is care and attention to the flock that finds and secures these merits in the progeny. Neglect and hap-hazard breeding never pays.—I. K. Felch.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association, a deputation from Brandon was heard. They claim that the association, being provincial and securing funds from the government, should hold their annual exhibitions in other localities besides Winnipeg. This matter was referred to the executive for action. During the discussion on the subject, it was felt that the association should get a larger grant from the Local government, and also a grant from the Dominion, so that they would be in a position to purchase first-class movable coops. The expense in providing coops is very large, and in order to hold the show at various points it will be absolutely necessary to have good coops, so that they can be taken down and shipped at small cost. The Brandon delegates were asked to prepare a full statement of what they could raise towards holding the show there, and report as early as convenient to the executive. In this connection the Farmer thinks it would be well for other points also to take up this question, and thereby create more interest in the Manitoba Poultry Association.

## Agricultural Shows.

Brandon—Aug. 3, 4, and 5.

Virden—Aug. 6 and 7.

Fort Qu'Appelle—Aug. 11.

Montreal—Aug. 19 to 28.

Toronto—Aug. 30 to Sept. 11.

London—Sept. 9 to 18.

Ottawa—Sept. 17 to 25.

Saltoats—Sept. 28.

South Edmonton—Sept. 28 and 29.

Kildonan and St. Paul—Sept. 29 and 30.

Birtle—Sept. 30.

Wapella—Oct. 5.

Russell—Oct. 6.

Springfield—Oct. 6 and 7.

Deloraine—Oct. 7 and 8.

Strathclair—Oct. 8.

Neepawa—Oct. 12 and 13.

Melita—Oct. 13 and 14.

Souris—Oct. 13 and 14.



## GARDEN AND FORESTRY.

## The Farmer's Garden.

Of the speakers sent out by the local government to address the farmers' institutes of the province, seven places in the Red River Valley—Emerson, St. Jean, Morris, Little Stony Mountain, Rosser, Kildonan and Bird's Hill—were visited by Dr. Torrance, Victor Mager (of St. Boniface), and R. Waugh, of the Nor'-West Farmer. An epitome of Dr. Torrance's paper has already appeared in our last issue. Mr. Mager spoke on the "Farmer's Garden." He is reeve of the municipality besides being the oldest es-

after planting to kill weeds. Peas should be put pretty deep and the ground made firm over them, and most seeds should be deeper put in than is common elsewhere. The land here is apt to dry out very fast, and the seed does not germinate fast enough to ensure good growth. Steeping the seeds for a few hours is a help to germination. For all main crops early sowing is not desirable. Improper thinning and want of air is a frequent fault in farmers' gardens, and, of course, weeds must be early checked. To allow any weed to go to seed is a huge blunder, and perennial roots should be headed off before any of them get near the fruit bushes.

Mr. Mager is himself the best possible example of what he teaches. He has for

stove, and, when the dew was on the plants, sprinkle the dry, powdered salt over them. This should be done about once a week.

The Ayrshire is the rent-lifter in Scotland. In milking and in producing cheese and butter she cannot be excelled, and when her usefulness as such is exhausted she is easily converted into beef. For years she has been exported to Australia, Sweden, England, Canada, and lately large exportations have been made to South Africa and Ireland. In appearance no cow comes so near her as the Kerry cow of Ireland. In general appearance as to outline and style she fairly surpasses all dairy breeds. Returning to her general usefulness, the most important consideration is her productiveness, and, when feed is estimated, the Ayrshire fairly leads. You often hear about large milk and butter records, but never of the amount of food required to produce such a record. With limited feed such records are far below what extra feeding will produce, and this is where the Ayrshire takes the lead. Feeding in the ordinary way, she excels them all. Ayrshires are great foragers, and at milking time come home with drums and beautifully developed udders full of choicest flavored milk, which has for years raised healthy families and stately queens. Having decided to introduce into my herd of Ayrshires the best pedigreed stock procurable in Scotland, I was in communication for nearly two years with the largest and most noted and reliable breeders in that country, from whom I gathered all possible information as to the most noted milk, butter and prize record animals. To secure those choice strains I had to go down deep in my pocket in order to have the best in Scotland in 1893 I imported ten head, all with noted individual records; in 1894 I imported the celebrated "May Queen," which had won twenty-one first prizes, and was reserved to compete at Ayr, Scotland, for the Challenge Cup, the first and only two-year-old ever so honored. With her was imported the stock bull "Carlyle of Lessnessock," first prize winner at Glasgow, the only time he was ever exhibited. His grand dam, "Hillhead of Lessnessock," has never been defeated in milk



Judge O'Neil sizing up the Carriage Horses at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897.

established and one of the most up-to-date men now in the market gardening business, and sought to give such hints on the subject as his experience suggested would most benefit those who wanted to do a little gardening on their own account.

## THE GARDEN PLAN

Was his first point. There have been no end of disappointments originating from want of proper planning. A farm garden should be long in proportion to its width, so as to offer facilities for horse culture. The garden should face east or south and be deeply plowed in fall, with a heavy coat of manure plowed into it, forking the manure into each furrow as the work proceeds. Proper pains taken with this at the start will ensure the best possible condition of the soil for future crops. If fruit bushes are wanted, two or more rows up the centre are best. Grass roots from the surrounding land, which have been the ruin of too many pioneer fruit trials, are kept from getting into the roots of the bushes. A walk can be put between the rows, by which mulch can be got to the roots of the bushes and also to rhubarb, which can be planted as a continuation of the line of bushes. A deep hole full of manure should be under every rhubarb plant. Asparagus will do in the same line, if wanted.

## CROPPING AND CULTIVATION.

One side of the garden should be cropped to potatoes, the other to general vegetables suited to the owner's tastes and convenience, and these may be rotated now and then. After a good plowing and manuring in the fall, no further preparation is needed in spring but a little harrowing to finish the work of pulverizing done by the winter's frosts. The potatoes should be whole, the size of hen's eggs, and set in made drills, so as to have the rows straighter than if planted every third furrow. Cut seed is liable to dry or wet rot, and the poorest of all seed are the monster potatoes that have taken the prizes at shows. The rows should be more than three feet apart, the sets 12 to 16 inches apart. Harrow once or twice

a quarter of a century gone on working and learning, till he has now 15 acres under garden crops, all cultivated with judgment and success. Tomatoes at five weeks' growth are strong and stocky in growth, with an ample set of blossoms. He avoids too much shelter in the shape of bush, and having got the mellow soil he wants by means of early and liberal manuring, he can count on almost certain returns from his plantings, and in competition can hold his own. Though not at first a trained gardener, he raises a good deal of valuable stuff under glass of his own planning and building. Market gardening is not a business for sleepy people, and every point made by a man



Prize Pen of Shropshire Sheep, at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897, property of J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon.

so much alive as Mr. Mager is well worth putting into practice.

An old gardener says currant worms can be kept away by putting a sprig of pine in each bush.

According to the Minnedosa Tribune, Siberian crab apples are now being successfully raised by Mr. A. B. St. John, near Newdale, the seeds of the fruit being sown by him some sixteen years ago. The trees are now a good size, and yield four or five pails of apples each year.

Possibly one of the best methods of destroying cabbage-worm is that recommended by Gardening several years ago. It was to take fine salt, dry it on a hot

and butter contests in England and Scotland with all other breeds of dairy stock, and has won more gold medals, cups and money prizes than any Ayrshire ever exhibited. As head of a herd he has no equal. His sire was thirty-eight times champion. These, with the importation in 1895 of several head of individual record-breakers, places me in possession of the choicest and largest herd of Ayrshires in America. It behooves all interested in the husbandry of milk, cheese and butter to advance the leading industry of Canada, and with the changes now contemplated respecting the transshipment and storage of these products, you will be consulting your own interests to improve your stock and secure your share of wealth from this source.

### Warning to Farmers.

BEWARE OF STOVE PEDLARS THAT ARE  
OVER-RUNNING THE COUNTRY.

The following article, which is reprinted from the American Artisan of March 5, 1896, will be read with interest by the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest at the present time. It is stated that similar stove or range pedlars to those referred to in the article as having operated in Ohio, Kansas and other States, have also gone through Ontario and have now reached certain parts of Manitoba. Such being the case, it is well that all farmers should know fully about the merits of the ranges or stoves, and the methods which have been adopted by pedlars in the States and other provinces where they have operated. The article from the American Artisan is as follows:—

It is curious to note how often people act contrary to their own interests. When they buy so important an article as a range from an irresponsible pedlar, instead of patronizing a regular dealer, is a in point. The good will of the consumer and a reputation for just dealings don't matter half so much to the range pedlar as his range profits. The reverse is true of the legitimate stove dealer. He cannot afford to impose on his customers in anyway whatever, because he must rely on the future trade of his neighbors for his livelihood and must retain their confidence at all hazards. After people have been taken in by a range pedlar they see this clearly enough, and, as is usual, lock the stable door after the horse is stolen.

Readers of ours in Ohio and Kansas have simultaneously written to us, showing up the methods of range pedlars in their respective localities. According to clippings from the Dayton (O.) papers and letters from stove men there, the pedlars in that burg seem to have been a nice set of rascals and to have met with swift retribution. We feel it our duty to warn our subscribers against these methods.

Six months ago a smooth-talking fellow visited Dayton residences, stating that his name was Harvey Clingman, and that he represented the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis. He offered to put Home Comfort ranges in the various homes he visited on six months' trial. The price of these ranges was \$69.00 each. If at the end of six months the people who took the stoves on trial were satisfied with them, they could pay \$10.00 and pay the remainder in ten years by making annual payments. A good many people took these ranges and signed a document, which Mr. Clingman would state was merely to show the company who held the range that everything was alright. Our readers will readily see that this agreement, which is herewith produced, is nothing more nor less than a cleverly worded promissory note.

#### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

State of Ohio, County of Mont'y.

This memorandum of agreement, made and entered into this — day of — A. D., 1894, between the Wrought Iron Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of the first part, and — and John Doe, of the second part, witnesseth that the Wrought Iron Range Co. this day sold the party of the second part one Home Comfort Range, No. —, and delivered the same in good order, and in consideration of the same, the parties of the second part have caused to be executed their promissory note bearing date herewith for the sum of sixty-nine dollars (\$69.00) payable to the order of the Wrought Iron Range Co., without discount or offset and due on the first day of March, 1895.

Signed in duplicate, Wrought Iron Range Co.

JOHN DOE.

Witness, Harvey Clingman.

Joseph Brace, a Dayton (O.) dealer, writes to us as follows concerning the matter, under date of March 11:—

"I have asked three different people who bought ranges from Clingman. He would tell them when he put the range in the house they would have nothing to pay till the first day of March, 1895, and then pay what they could, or first payment (ten dollars), at the end of every year till paid for. He would ask the woman to sign an agreement to show that he sold for the company."

These doings took place about September 1. On March 1 one W. H. Ames hove in sight with these promissory notes and demanded \$69.00 in full from all who had taken the ranges.

Harvey Clingman, who engineered the deal, went so far as to forge a woman's name to one of these promissory notes, and he is now in a fair way to suffer the penalty for his misdemeanor. A large number of Dayton people took these ranges and were very indignant when called on to pay these promissory notes.

Some of the purchasers of the ranges, says a Dayton paper, state that this range is not as good as they can get in Dayton for \$25.00, and that they only agreed to take the range on trial, and don't want it. Some of the ranges have warped, it is stated, and are almost ready to fall in on top. Most of these signers are fighting the case in the courts. According to a Dayton (O.) paper, this same peddling scheme was worked at Middletown (O.) as it prints the following dispatch from that city:—

"Several months ago the St. Louis Wrought Iron Range Co. had a force of agents here who did a land office business, selling hundreds of stove to residents of this city and surrounding country. The purchasers were told that they could pay at their leisure. The stoves were sold at \$70 each, and, when delivered, the purchaser was required to sign what was represented to be simply a paper setting forth the facts that they had made the purchase and received the stove.

"These 'receipts' have now developed into iron clad mortgages, which the company is clamoring to foreclose. Great indignation exists among the purchasers, and they will resist payment.

"Police Chief Anderson has been applied to for the arrest of the stove company's agents."

A number of Jefferson county, Kansas, dealers have written to us concerning the peddling of the "Home Comfort" ranges. The Arnold Hardware Co., Meridan, Kansas, state, under date of the 12th inst., that agents have sold these ranges in Jefferson county for what they could get, although they ask \$69.00 for it. They state that one of these ranges was sold in Shawnee county as low as \$60.00. Doolittle & Co., stove dealers, Valley Falls, Kan., write us under cover of March 12, that agents have sold 7 carloads of "Home Comfort" ranges to farmers in their vicinity, getting \$68.00 for ranges that are no better than those the trade sell for \$48.00 or \$50.00. This firm add that this peddling is a swindle.

N. W. Brammell, Sawkee, Kan., writes under cover of March 12, that Home Comfort ranges are being peddled through that territory. He states that he can sell better ranges 30 per cent. cheaper than the Home Comfort people. He encloses an "ad." of the Wrought Iron Range Co. from the Oskalooso (Kan.) Times, in which it is stated in very bold letters: "Our Ranges Are Sold Only From Our Wagons."

## Free to Every Man

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1889.



## Hotel Beland

Rooms en suite with bath and all modern conveniences.

Rates \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day.

Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.

Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district.

Is in possession of a perfect system of steam heating. Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

W. D. DOUGLAS, PROPRIETOR.

WINNIPEG MAN.

## SETTLERS INFORMATION

Maps of City and Province,  
Homestead Regulations,  
Land Offices and Agents,  
Mining Regulations,  
Cattle Quarantine, Duty Etc.  
Time Tables, S.S. Sailings,  
Fares, Distances, Etc.

(Officially Compiled.)

## TOVEL'S POCKET DIRECTORY.

AT BOOKSTORES 5c ON TRAINS.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## FIELD.

## Are Extra Large Crops a Benefit to the Grower?

This is a question about which a good deal may be said both ways. If a small province like Manitoba has an extra crop while the great wheat exporting countries have at an average a small one, then our crop cannot be too large. There will be a little fortune in it to the growers. But there is another side. Over-production in any commodity, however valuable it may be intrinsically, has an inevitable tendency to lower its market price and put a check on its production of unprofitable prices. The relation of prices to profit was very ably discussed at a recent convention in Michigan in a paper by Mr. Coombs, since published in the Northwestern Miller. He takes a comprehensive grasp of the situation, and it is worth while to hear what he has to say about railroad charges in the first place.

"For a number of years there has been a growing feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in the minds of farmers of this country with their condition. That this most important industry has been going from bad to worse can not, for a moment, be successfully denied. There are

"There is another point I wish to show that has a great deal to do with the lowering of prices of agricultural products in this country and Europe, and that is the largely reduced cost of transportation. In the last 20 years I have known the all-rail freight from Chicago to New York to be \$1 per bbl. on flour. To-day it is down to 20c. per 100 lbs. on wheat and flour and 15c. per 100 lbs. on corn. This reduction in railroad freights has been of great benefit to the farmer and miller, as it has enabled us to lay our products in Liverpool and continental markets in competition with all other parts of the world. Ocean freights have been very largely reduced since the introduction of steam in the place of sailing vessels."

Mr. C. then goes into the statistics of wheat production and prices for the last 30 years. 1879 was a glorious year for the wheat growers of the States. The resumption of specie payments at home and short crops in Europe sent up the average price from 77c. to \$1.10, while their crop was at the same time a heavy one. But increased crop areas were stimulated by this fancy price, and crops elsewhere turned out well. With fluctuations due to variations in yield and secondary causes, the price has since gone down, and since 1891 the reserves of old wheat held over have still further helped to depress prices. From 1891 to 1892, the price dropped from 84c. to 62c., in 1893 to 54c., and in 1894 to

received \$43,000,000 less for their crop and cultivated nearly 1,000,000 acres more land to produce it. In 1895 we produced 467,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the farmers received \$238,000,000 for it. Last year with a crop of 40,000,000 bushels less, the value of the crop on the farm was \$310,000,000, a gain of \$48,000,000 on 40,000,000 bushels less wheat. The same conditions show in our corn crops. The short crop of 1894, of 1,212,000,000 bushels, produced to the farmer almost \$555,000,000, while the enormous crop of corn last year (the largest ever raised in the history of the world in any country) is only valued at \$491,000,000, or 21c. per bushel. Stop and think of this just a moment. The crop last year was almost double that of 1894, and yet it produced \$55,000,000 less to the farmers."

From the very exhaustive review made by Mr. C. he confidently draws the two following conclusions:—

"I want to impress on your minds the idea that extremely large crops are not a benefit to the farmer; that moderate crops pay him better; and what is true of the farmer's interest is also true of all the allied interests, except those of the railroads. The railroads make more money by pulling large crops, but the grain dealer, the miller, the flour jobber and the retailers all get better profits and make more money on moderate crops than on extraordinarily large crops.



Clydesdale Stallion, Sir Arthur, and four of his get, property of J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man.

Judge Gardhouse in the act of awarding the red ticket, Winnipeg Industrial, 1897.

a number of theories in the minds of farmers as to this, which in my opinion, may have had a bearing in bringing about the changed conditions, but they are not among the fundamental causes of their unprosperous financial situation. One of these theories has been that the railroads of the country have worked to their disadvantage, this sentiment having prevailed very largely in the more distant Western States. The Populists of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other States, for a number of years built up their party on the idea that he over-charges and extortions of railroads were largely to blame for their lack of prosperity. They seem to think that railroads built through a new and sparsely settled country should carry passengers and freight just as cheaply as in the older and more densely populated States. They seem to lose sight of the fact that, without railroads, the great west could not have been settled to any considerable extent, and that new railroads in a new country are a benefit only to the officers and men who operate them and the population of the country through which they pass; that the stockholders, and, in many cases, the bondholders, get nothing out of their investments."

"In this particular Mr. C. is correct. The railroads of this continent have hardly paid anything to the people whose money was spent in their construction.

49c. This was the lowest average price for any year since the war, the average in 1895 being 51c.

"I hope I have shown to your satisfaction that prices have followed the rise and fall in the production. Some years they have been depressed by the production abroad, and, in other years poor crops in other countries have stimulated values here. The rise in wheat last summer shows how quickly the markets will respond to the law of supply and demand when there is a known shortage.

"The largest three crops of wheat this country has ever produced were made in 1884, 1891 and 1892. Had these three crops each been 100,000,000 bushels less than they were, I have no doubt that wheat would have brought fair prices in 1893, 1894 and 1895, when we have had the lowest prices, but in these three years the average was almost 550,000,000 bushels each year, and such tremendous crops are bound to depress values and make farming unprofitable. I have always maintained there was more money made on moderate crops than on extraordinarily large crops.

"The short crops of 1888, of 415,000,000 bushels, was worth to the farmers \$385,000,000, while the large crop of the next year, of 490,000,000 bushels, only netted the farmers \$342,000,000. While they raised 75,000,000 bushels more wheat, they

"The price of any commodity must, in the end, be fixed by the supply of it. Sometimes the law of supply and demand seems to be suspended, for the time being, but, sooner or later, this law has its full force."

## Wheat Prices in This Country.

Among the many reminiscences called up by the Jubilee celebrations, the prices of wheat during the reign of Victoria are not without interest. The great wars of Napoleon's time had forced up the prices of food to a very high degree, bad harvests now and then making matters still more serious. The yearly average price of wheat in England was in 1812, \$3.90 a bushel. From 1820 till 1836 the country was in a frightful state of depression, and even with a protective tariff the yearly average had in 1835 fallen through the effect of several good harvests to \$1.22. The Irish famine gave wheat a big lift, but it fell in 1850 to \$1.19. The Russian war sent it up to \$2.32 in 1855, to be followed by a fall in 1858 to less than \$1. In 1894 the yearly average dropped to 70c., one week in October going at 55c. Cheap transportation will always tend to equalize values in the future, and labor-saving implements will also tend to keep the cost of production to a minimum.

### A New Home Building.

Joseph Maw & Co., whose new brick block on Market Place, Winnipeg, as shown, is the finest of the kind put up this season, had a splendid display of carriages that occupied a great part of the building provided for that purpose at the late Winnipeg Industrial Fair. They make a specialty of this business, and are wholesale agents for the Brantford Carriage Co., whose products have a world-wide reputation for quality and style. In the machinery hall they had another attractive exhibit of machinery in motion, for which the power was supplied by their 12-foot geared aermotor fixed on the roof of the building. This motor is claimed to have more power than any other made. It operated on the ground feed cutter, pulper, grinder, saw and pump, steel road grader are other specialties handled by this progressive firm.

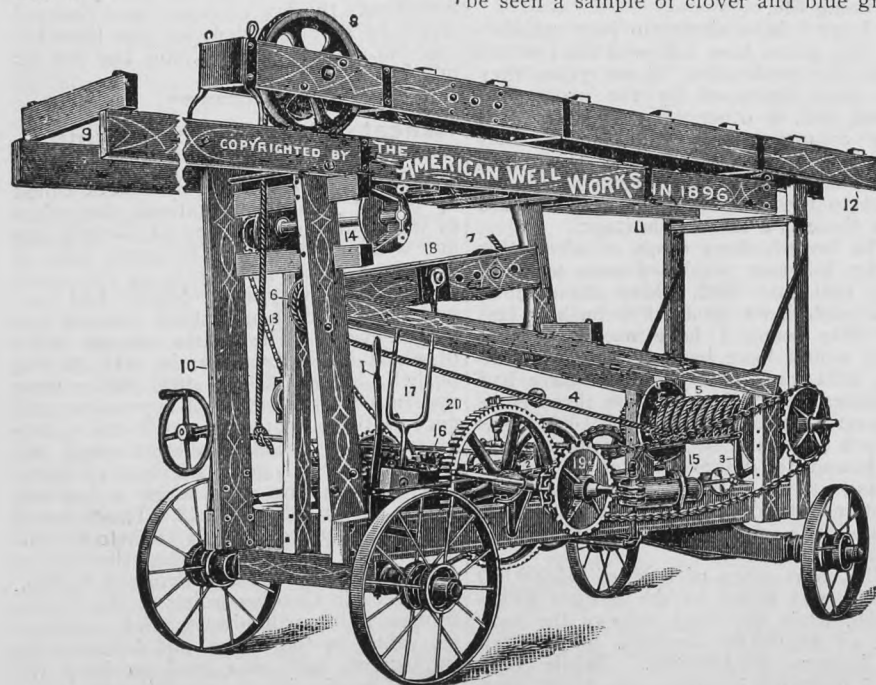
### Modern Well Digging.

There is a marvellous difference in the way wells were dug in our Grandfathers' day and the way they are rapidly and neatly sunk by perfected machinery in this advanced age. The most wonderful well-sinking machine that has come to our notice is that manufactured by the American Well Works, of Aurora, Ill., which is illustrated in connection with this article. This machine is far from being new and untried. It is the result of years of practical manufacture, embodying all the latest improvements—the product of the largest well works in the world. It is strong, durable and effective. Its makers furnish the machine complete with steam, gasoline engine, or horse power (mounted or down) for operating it.

When a well has been completed, the derrick is swung out of position, as shown, for moving to the next job, and it is ready for drilling as soon as it gets there.

It sinks wells in any formation, either by jumping the drill, revolving, hydraulicing, or it will take out a core by the use of adamantine instead of diamonds, for prospecting.

It won four gold medals at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, nine in New Orleans, La., and two in Kansas City, Mo.



Its rapidity has gained it the following phenomenal records:—

1074 feet at Herne, Tex., with horsepower.

3067 foot well at Galveston, Texas, with revolving tools.

88 feet in three hours at Scotland, S.D.

1500 foot artesian well at Jamestown, N. D.

300-ft well every 36 hours in Colorado.

600 feet in two weeks at Aberdeen, S.D.

800 feet in 46 hours at New Orleans, La.

150 feet in 10 hours, Ventura Co., Cal.

390 feet in 10 hours in Sierra Valley, Cal.

234 feet in 5 hours, Sierra Valley, Cal.

340 feet in 3 days, Memphis, Tenn.

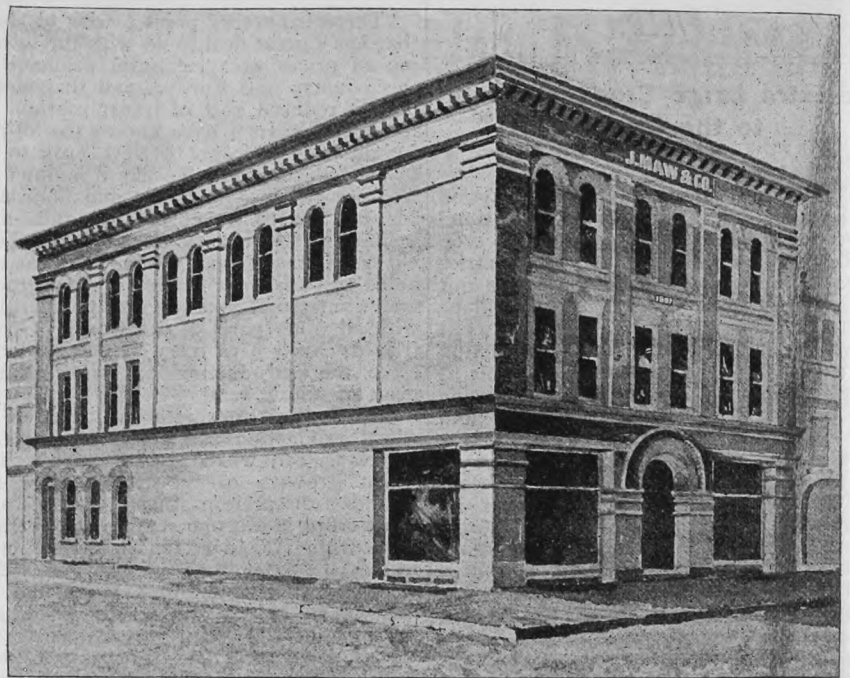
300 feet in 8 hours, Sierra Valley, Cal.

418 feet in 3½ days in Colorado.

500 feet in 7 hours, Beckwith, Minn.

For further information you have only to address The American Well Works at Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Tex.

On the St. Boniface side of the Red river, a mile above Norwood bridge, may be seen a sample of clover and blue grass



Jos. Maw & Co's New Building, Winnipeg.

pasture that shows what in time may be a familiar pasture of this country. The field went out of cultivation, and at once there sprang up a volunteer crop of blue grass and white clover that in a short time filled up thick. The soil is a poor fine silt, with next to no vegetable matter in it, but clover is spreading in all directions, not only there, but more or less all round Winnipeg, as the blue grass has also been spreading for many miles. No crop can well be luxuriant on such a class of soil as the Winnipeg mud. Cattle are at present rather shy of white clover, but some eat it heartily, and the undigested seed in their droppings does a good deal to spread it in all directions.

Water is the greatest of all fertilizers, because it is the greatest solvent of solid substances known to chemical science. Plants take nearly all their food dissolved in water, and without water they take none, though it may be abundant in the soil, and with an insufficient supply of water an insufficient supply of food is obtained and the plants dwindle. Therefore the great problem in successful crop growing is to control the water supply to get it into the soil and to keep it there. Without irrigation this can be done by deep plowing and thorough fining of the soil, and supplying humus by growing and plowing under fertilizing crops, such as clovers, cow peas, etc., and finally by keeping the surface well stirred, no matter how dry it may be.

Judge Cumberland has just rendered his decision in the case of the appeal brought by the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment company against the Municipality of Strathclair for wrongful assessment. The case has an important bearing upon the system of assessment, which has been almost invariably followed by the municipalities, their contention having generally been that a uniform assessment, irrespective of the value of the different parcels of land, was legal. The effect of the decision in this case by Judge Cumberland is, however, that this mode of assessment is illegal and that the actual value of the lands shall be the values for assessment purposes. Some of the land assessed at \$4 an acre, was reduced by the judge to \$1 an acre. This case was brought into court by the land mortgage companies, and it is doubtful if the ruling of the judge can be upset.



## Skunk Grass.

This grass appears to have been checked considerably by the cold spring, and the extra quantity of snow water in the sloughs. Writing on the same subject, Professor Hays, of Minnesota, says:—

"Wild barley has done little or no damage in fields on which the rotation of crops is practised. Its favorite place is on permanent wild meadows. There, especially during a dry year, it comes up early, ripens, and besides taking the place of better grass that will make good hay, it produces many of its heads, which are in-

seven feet on the outside and fourteen feet wide, with gravel or pitch roof. It makes a cool place in summer and warm in winter.

We have a door for each two double stalls and divisions about every eight stalls. These sections can easier be warmed in cold weather, and if they are sheet-iron covered, will serve as a fire-break if closed. We charge five cents per team for short or long stabling in day time and ten cents for all night, and farmers furnish their own hay. We try to have the people come into the lunch room and pay the girl, who looks after that, for the stabling, and people quite often, and

a year, we will see that every copy goes out in different directions among the farmers. Should you want any more information, please ask for it. Everything for the Reading Room should be addressed, Reform Reading Room, Belgrade, Minn.

Yours truly,  
T. J. ANDERSON & CO.

The hail plague has broken out recently in the County of Essex, England, completely ruining the whole wheat crop of an extensive district. The tenants are nearly all Scotch, a colony of them having gone south some years ago, and by their skill and enterprise had brought land previously lying idle into good profit. Thunder, wind, rain and hailstones of extraordinary size have smashed everything out of doors, and over a wide area there will be no harvest at all.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1896, recently issued, gives interesting examples of the many different ways in which advanced science may be of service to the commercial and agricultural interests of a great community. The Weather Bureau may be cited as one example of this. Early in January a severe cold wave swept the country from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Timely warnings of this and others of the same nature were acknowledged by commercial men to have saved for them millions of dollars worth of perishable commodities. In the harbor of Buffalo alone 150 vessels were last winter detained in port by such warnings, thus saving valuable lives and property from great peril. In the year 82½ per cent. of their whole storm warnings were found correct, an improvement on the work of all previous years.

Of the 70 elementary substances recognized by chemists, only 13 contribute to the formation of vegetable substances. Out of this baker's dozen all the varied forms of leaf, flower and fruit are fashioned. Of these 13 organic elements, three make up



Judging Brood Mares, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897.

jurious to stock. The little bunches of seed with their stiff, cutting awns, are quite injurious among the hay. The head breaks up into small sections, and these little bunches get into the lips of the animals. Sometimes a bunch of quarter of an inch in diameter will work through the lips of a horse, or even a cow. This bunch is pushed through the tissues by means of the spines on the awns. I do not know of any way to get this weed out of native meadows, or even out of timothy meadows, except to plow the land and bring it under rotation of crops, leaving it in grass a few years before plowing again and raising other crops preparatory to seeding down again."

From the Farm Students' Review, we give the following letter, written by request, for the purpose of explaining a combination of sound business with humane ideas. Belgrade Station, Minn., on the Sault Ste. Marie road, is the place where this interesting experiment has panned out so successfully. The writer says:—

Answering yours of recent date, inquiring about the workings, etc., of our Lunch Room and Stables, would say:—We have been in general merchandise business for 17 years, and about five years ago we concluded that horses had been standing around on the streets, exposed to insects and all kinds of weather, about long enough, and that our fellowmen had been going home hungry too long, so we built a lunch room 14 x 42, put nice oil cloth on the floor, put in enough tables and chairs to accommodate about twenty-five people at a time, where we serve lunch and coffee or milk for five cents. We have the walls decorated with pictures, charts, etc., that are intended to lift up and purify the human mind. We allow no vulgar or profane language either in this room or the stores. Sometimes we lose customers by calling them down, but in most cases they will come back and become our best friends.

We have a large yard, which is inclosed by an eight-foot high-board fence on one side and the stables make the other three. The stables are built of flooring, put up and down, eight feet on the inside and

sometimes intentionally, forget to pay for the team. The best way, where the volume of business would be large enough to warrant it, would be to have a good boy to help to unhitch and hitch up and do the collecting. We have room for thirty teams, and besides having the satisfaction of relieving the suffering of the defenceless horses, we get a fair interest on our investment. It would be a blessing if similar arrangements were made in every city and town in America. It must be remembered that it is almost as necessary to protect against the hot sun as the cold weather, so that such shelter would



Judging Brood Mares, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897.

be nearly of equal value in a hot climate. So far as the lunch room is concerned, it also pays a small profit, and we know that were such rooms placed in every village, they would be a great help to do away with the greatest enemy of mankind—the American saloon.

We forgot to state that in the lunch room we keep about 25 Reform and Temperance papers for free reading and distribution after they get about two weeks old. Most of the papers come to us free of charge, on the condition that we receive subscriptions and send them to the publishers without charging any commissions.

Should you honor us with your paper

more than nine-tenths of all cultivated plants. These are carbon, oxygen and hydrogen—carbon and water. While these make up the largest part of plants, they are not classed as manures, because they are not applied by hand, but come to the plant from the atmosphere, in the form of carbonic acid and rain. They are nature's free gift to plant life, borne on the wings of every wind, and from the clouds that float above.

Germany has 26,000 breweries—half the world's supply. This amounts to a brewery for every 2,000 people, old and young, male and female, and beer is not used for washing, but for drinking almost entirely.

### Comfort on the Farm.

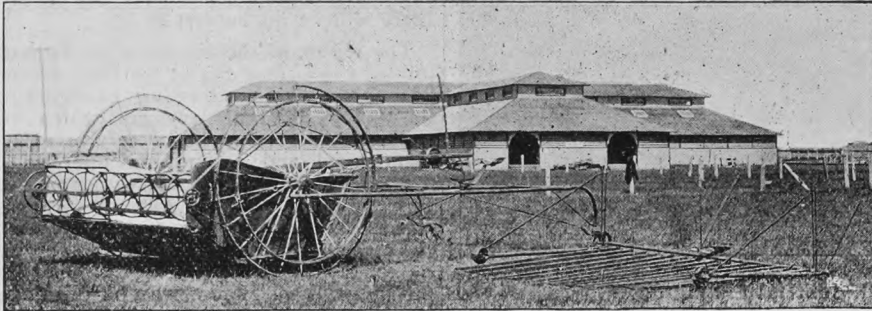
The lack of comfort in the home of a farmer is not, as a general rule, so much the result of necessity as of neglect; nor is it true that man or beast is better off without it. A lot of chink holes in the barn may be all right for ventilation in summer, but they bring discomfort to the animals and cost a deal of grain when winter's blasts are on. Discomfort is a source of weakness and a hindrance to development. The word comfort means to strengthen much, to encourage, to invigorate. These certainly are great aids to better life and furnish encouragement for successful effort. The cow will yield more and better milk if she finds comfort in her stall and pasture. The steer will lay on more pounds if made comfortable.

the progress of the district in which he lives. For a pioneer with limited means a fine house would be out of place, but if there is to be a real home, some care should be given to make it as pleasant and comfortable as circumstances will allow.

—Keep your eye on Carman. It has done something to solve a problem that soft-hearted legislators have utterly failed in. The other day a gentleman wrote a letter to the local paper complaining that the village lock-up is not sufficiently comfortable for its temporary occupants. The writer's brother had spent a night in it, and found the accommodation unsuitable. That is the very thing jails should be planned for. Every winter this province maintains scores of worthless loafers

dispenses with the need of special stabling in most cases, but the idea of a cup of warm coffee at a low rate for a farmer who brings his own lunch is not so common. Often the misguided man who saves the price of his dinner and puts off his craving by a stand-up drink at the bar, gets mischief that has serious consequences, and cases are not unknown in which fatal effects have followed this style of economy on the part of poor fellows with a weakness for a "wee drappie."

Prof. Georgeson, of Kansas, speaking on farming as a factor in natural prosperity, says:—"We have monuments to the former greatness of English agriculture all about us. Look at the splendid breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine that have originated on her soil and which are now scattered over the earth to bless the nations. No other country has produced their equals. The credit for the impetus given to the improvement of live stock in the last century and the beginning of this, is due to the English farmer alone. The strength which England now possesses was born and fostered on the farm. It was her agriculture that made her development in commercial lines possible. For two centuries she has led the world in agricultural improvement."



Maloney's Header and Harvester.

This machine was invented and patented by W. Maloney, Calgary, Alta., and works as follows:—One round is made through the centre of the field, taking the head of 24 feet, depositing the load at each end. Then a mower is used in cutting two rounds, cutting the headed straw for the purpose of holding piles of heads from the ground and to allow the harvester or fork to lift the piles of heads readily and clean from the ground when sufficiently dry to be taken and stacked. When the field is headed, the grain or heads are in one row down the centre of the field. By this means it is said fifty acres of grain can be harvested and stacked by two men and two horses in three days, or at a cost of 30 cents per acre. This machine will be placed on the market next season with this guarantee. It has been tested and proved successful. The machine will be further tested in different localities in Manitoba during the coming harvest.

Carried to its fullest meaning comfort is not to be associated with effeminacy or the weakening of body or mind. So essential is this factor to all life that neither man nor beast can accomplish the full quota of labor without it. Securing comfort, then, in our homes and barnyards does not mean extravagance or an investment that will not give good returns. If a windmill is a luxury, then a pump is one also, for the water might be lifted with a rope. Perhaps the cynic may call the well an extravagance, for the water might be carried several miles from some creek or spring. The farmer who can afford it and does not have a comfortable home is far oftener a drag than an aid to

in its jails who, finding it handier to steal than try to earn an honest dollar, get sent there for a few months in the cold season. Fit up a few more lock-ups that the boarders don't like and set those who do like it to an eight hour spell daily in the stone yard, and the country will get rid of some bad rubbish.

—A business firm in a small town down in Minnesota has for five years been doing a bit of work in the line of practical philanthropy outlined elsewhere in this issue, and is well worthy of attention in similar places elsewhere. Here the number and variety of stables provided by private enterprise as a matter of business

Reports collected from every section of the country shows that there is now a vast army of tramps spread over the United States. The total number of tramps at present in the United States, according to the most conservative estimates, is fixed at 336,250. Of these, by far the larger portion are men honestly looking for work. The greater number seem to centre about New York and Illinois. It is estimated that there are 110,000 in New York and about 88,000 in Illinois.

Many years ago Benjamin Franklin told us: "He that by the plow would thrive himself must either hold or drive." The day of high prices is past and the man who now makes a success of agriculture must give it attention. The farmer who leaves his hired man to do the work and goes off to town to talk with the town loafer about the evils of our present government is the one who almost invariably has a poor crop and complains that the world is against him.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler is authority for the statement that "this nation is spending more money for intoxicating drinks than for all the bread it eats and all the clothes it wears, all the books it reads and all the churches it has ever built."

# Smoke



# Myrtle Navy

See T. & B. in Gilt Letters

On each Plug and Package. None other genuine.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON.



## HOUSEHOLD.

## Horace in Broad Scotch

Dear Jock, ye're higher up the brae  
Than me, your aulder brither—  
Keep mind the higher up ye gae  
The mair ye're in the weather.  
I'm no' misdootin' that ye're wice;  
An', for your ploo-share, speed it!  
But I may better gie advice,  
An' you may better need it.  
The higher up the brae ye speel,  
The farrer it's below ye;  
Tak' tent ye dinna gie the deil  
Occasion to dounthrow ye.  
Be douce and ceevil wi' success,  
For fortune's no' to trust aye;  
Then if your head should tak' the gress  
Ye're whaur ye were at first aye.  
An honest fa', wi' conscience clear,  
It never brak a bane yet;  
There's aye the honest course to steer  
For a' that's come an' gane yet.  
But let na lucre be your aim,  
Pursued thro' thick an' thin aye;  
The honor o' an honest name,  
That's what ye first should win aye.  
For happiness (O God be thanks!)  
Is no' the gift o' fortune;  
Wi' place the limmer plays her pranks,

self. Very often it shows in late and tire-some teething. For such a child one essential is fresh air, that it should be out of doors every moment that any of the house can be spared to take it, and its sleeping and living rooms well aired all the while it is out. For the want of lime does not always come from deficiency of lime in its food, but often from failure of power to assimilate it, and the more you strengthen the child the more this will improve.

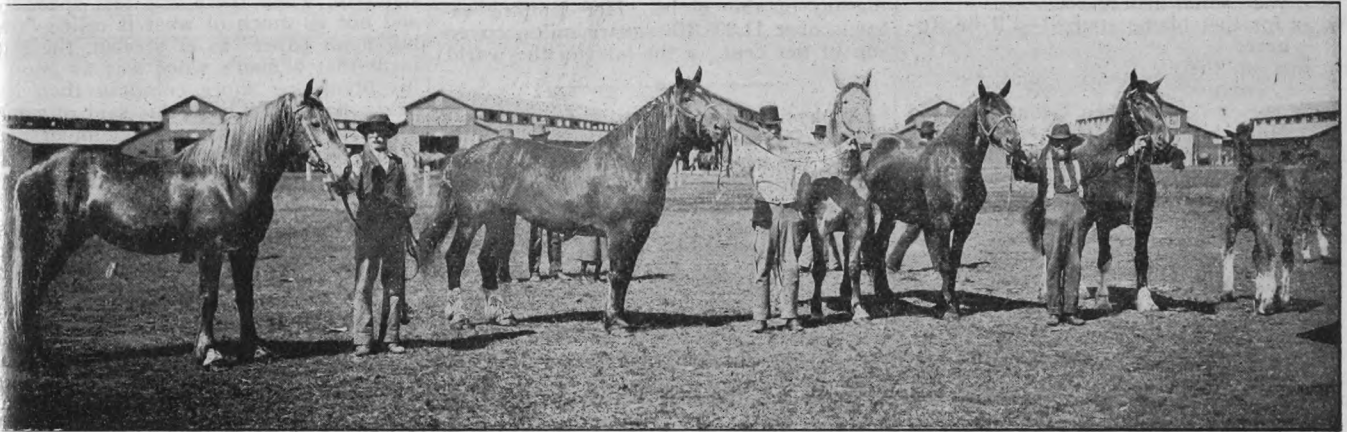
In addition to this, give the child as much oatmeal food and milk as it will take and let me say here how great a mistake is often made by feeding a baby on cream and water instead of on milk, under the impression that the cream contains all the nourishment, and that it is more digestible. Milk given to children should be fresh unskimmed milk, with all its ingredients in it. The cream which comes to the top contains the rich fat-forming, heat-giving properties, the "skim-milk," or milk which stays below, has all the "phosphates," all which really goes to form bone, teeth, and muscle. No wonder "cream and water" fed babies are often weakly, since all they most require is left at the bottom of the pan.

For delicate children the addition of a little lime water may prove a very good thing. It makes milk more digestible, and

## Bill Johnson's Opinions.

I've allus notissed, fellers,  
Hit's a risky thing to do  
To kalkalate accordin'  
To how things looks to you.  
The man 'at talks the nicest  
Don't help you up the hill;  
The one 'at prays the loudest  
Don't allus pay his bill.  
Sometimes the biggest fishes  
Bites the smallest kinds o' baits;  
An' mighty ugly wimmin  
Can make the best o' mates.  
The smartest lookin' feller  
May be a reg'ler fool,  
You're allus kicked the highest  
By the meekest lookin' mule.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

A progressive Japanese journal thus points the moral: "Thy greatness, O England, is not thy own making. Thou hast not stored for thyself coals in Lancashire and iron in Yorkshire. Thy commodious harbors of Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, etc., were not digged by thee. The warm wind that comes from the West and the fruitful rains which it brings are brought to thy shores by a power that is not thine own. Thou wast placed in the centre of the land hemis-



String of Draft and Agricultural Horses, shown at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897, owned by D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, Man.

Wi' men like puppets sportin'—  
Rich folk lookin' idly on  
At puir folk busy dargin'—  
But happiness, my brither John,  
It wasna in the bargain.  
The ups an' downs o' human life  
Are like a fairy revel;  
But a' the world an' his wife  
Maun lie at ae great level.  
An' that's a thocht for me and you  
When fate's awards perplex us;  
In calm eternity's wide view  
There's little that should vex us.  
Fate's like the waves aneth the moon,  
An' we are vessels ridin';  
It's up an' down an' up an' down,  
An' here there's nae abidin';  
But on the far horizon's edge  
To which we're ever driftin',  
The changes on our pilgrimage  
Are but a paltry shiftin'.  
—Hugh Haliburton.

## Lime Water.

One trouble which a young mother often has to face is some development of mischief caused by her baby not having enough lime in its constitution. This may show in weak ankles, bowed legs, knock knees, or any of the various ways in which a "rickety" tendency shows it-

often does a weakly child much good.

Lime water should be made thus: Put a lump of fresh lime, or some powdered lime, into a wine bottle, or any bottle with a wide neck, and fill up with cold water. Shake the bottle each day for two or three days, and keep it corked. Then let it stand till quite clear. The water will not absorb more than the proper quantity of lime, and the clear water at the top will be the lime water.

Every boy should have his head, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of the heart he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong. And by proper education of the hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those around him. The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the man is ever ready to do good; order and peace reign around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

phere and the whole world turns toward thee. Thou art the world's mart and thy wealth is the world's. Then the laws, literature, and religion—they, too, are not all thy thinking. What were thy Hobbes, Austin and Blackstone, had there not been Caesar and Justinian for thee? What were thy Milton and Shakespeare, had there not been Aeschylus, Horace and Virgil, who unwittingly wrought for thee? What were thy Wycliff, Knox and Wesley, had there not been Isaiah, Daniel and Paul, who preached for thee? Rome, Greece, Judea, Phoenicia, all contributed their parts to make thee great. Thou art the product of ages of human labor, from Abraham and Homer downward. The world demands from thee a service which is thy due. Thy fleet ought to be employed not merely to protect thy interest, but to right the world's wrong. Thy pluck and skill ought to be freely given to help the helpless, to rescuing the perishing."

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose. Labor is life.—C. rlyle.

In no other line of effort can so much be had for nothing as in the acquisition of knowledge. The world was never so kind to the inquiring mind as it is to-day.

### A Boy and a Gun.

We wus leggin' it through the bush,  
 Jim and me,  
 And passin' some remarks, when we see  
 A squirr'l  
 Skin up a tree.  
 Jim hed his gun along,  
 'Twur one  
 Ez Jim hed bought from Pete McDon-  
 ald's son  
 An ornary  
 Kinder gun.  
 He seen the squirr'l, and she,  
 Gosh blarm  
 Them squirr'ls they's thet mischievous on  
 a farm—  
 Reckon we'll tote 'im home,  
 Ter marm.  
 He hists his gun and sez, sez he,  
 I'll fetch him;  
 Reckon six drams o' powder orter tech  
 him,  
 You stand blow'n  
 Ketch him.  
 He pulls the tricker, but the blame con-  
 sarn,  
 Wuz et wih rust.  
 An' when I seen Jim squetterin' in the  
 dust,  
 I s'pishuned the gun  
 He'd bust.  
 He lay an' hollered, and I seen that he  
 Wus some disfiggered;  
 An ez for thet blame squirr'l—I'll be jig-  
 gered  
 He just sut there  
 An' sniggered.  
 I wus sorter skeery when I found the lad  
 Hed shed a limb;  
 Them drams o' powder wus too much fer  
 him;  
 So 'stead o' the squirr'l,  
 I toted Jim.

### Concentration.

Of all the requisites to success, concentration is the most essential. It is the power of uniting all the faculties in one effort; of holding the mind to the consideration of one subject, forgetful of all else.

A man who has not this power, though he should be endowed with the most brilliant natural ability, will never attain to anything worthy of fame, or leave to posterity any worthy monument of his genius. The men who have become famous through all ages are those who had, to the greatest extent, this power of concentration.

Then consider the nations of the world, and learn what generation after generation of men, working in the same lines, with similar interests and purposes, has accomplished.

It is the same with individual men.

Review all the great names of history, and you will find that each one has exhibited to a remarkable degree this power of concentration.

Then look at all the professions and occupations of to-day, and see to what extent men concentrate themselves in their work. There are the mathematicians, who have spent their lives in solving mathematical problems. See how they become absorbed in their work and forget that they need to eat or sleep. See the men who are accumulating great wealth. How often do they take vacations? When they are away from business are their minds away also?

In whatever occupation we find men employed, where anything above the most mechanical movements are required, concentration is in some degree essential, and the perfection of the work depends on the completeness of this power.

### How to Ruin a Son.

Let him have his own way—allow him free use of money—suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day—give him free access to wicked companions—call him to no account for his evenings—furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue any one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined son. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to their graves.

### England's Progress.

"When Victoria was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people," writes William George Jordan of "What Victoria Has Seen," reviewing, in the June "Ladies' Home Journal," the world's progress during the 60 years of the English sovereign's rule. "To-day it has over 39,000,000. The 'wise men' of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or 27 per cent. of the population of the globe. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering 21 per cent. of the land of the world.

A physician says: Sunlight is as good a medicine for the invalid as it is a luxury to the healthy. A sun bath is a wonderful tonic, even to one who is too sick to walk out in it. The sick should, if possible, be laid on the sunny side of the house, with plenty of sunlight coming immediately on the bed. Seek the sunlight is the advice of all hygienists. Patients on the sunny side of the hospital ward recover soonest. Sleep in rooms in which the sun has shed its rays all day. Bask in the sun all you can.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in The Ladies' Home Journal, "is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster."

The celebrated Senator W. H. Seward gave expression to the following in regard to country life: "I began life as a lawyer with a good practice in Western New York. I became state senator from one of the richest agricultural sections of that state; then the highest state office was bestowed upon me, and for several years I was governor of that great state. After that I represented in the United States senate the richest and most populous commonwealth in the republic; and now I am secretary of state, holding vast power during the most momentous period of our country's history. All official honors save one have been proffered me. With all this experience before me, and within my own bosom, this is the happiest lot I can wish for my sons: To be owners of good farms, well stocked, out of debt, and know nobody more than ten miles from home."

### Nigger Philosophy.

De higher de coon climbs de moah he show his tail. When de wolf's preachin' look out for de lambs. Man wid a honey tongue got a persimmon heart. Weeds doan't mind much how dey's planted. Long as de cabin door's low the niggah must stoop. Lub may be blind, but de nabors generally ain't. Dar am as many sides toe a man as toe a question. Sum people's ideas ob bein' religious is toe eat cold dinnahs on Sunday. De men admire de good-fellah sort ob girls, but dey seldom marries 'em. Dar nebber wuz a lastin' happiness built on some uddah man's wretchedness. De debil libs at de feet of a hill so steep dat no one ebber walked down it slowly. A po'r man may be jes' as good as his rich nabor, but he has a harder time proovin' hit.

Let it once be understood that a man is strictly trustworthy, that he can be counted on in all the ordinary emergencies of life, and confidence and unlimited credit are within his reach. Many a man has a reputation of far greater value than a bank deposit, for that by some accident may be destroyed or diverted from its legitimate purpose; but the name is a guarantee for all its owner promises. In years past, when valor had a more fixed standard, when there was less speculation and not so much of what is called "trading upon paper" as at present, the statement that a man's word was as good as his bond was more common than it is now-a-days. To have this said of a man, especially one who is comparatively young, is the greatest compliment that can be paid him.

A Glasgow professor, visiting Canada in 1894, went out to an Alberta ranch to see something of northwest life. "I fixed him up as well as I could," the rancher relates, "but he complained, after his first night, that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So I stretched a cow skin across the shack and told him, the second night, that he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments, and put a long, white nightdress on. My foreman, coming in in the early morning, while yet the gentleman was sleeping, and observing the white nightdress, said, in a whisper: 'Rather sudden, eh?' 'What?' 'The death of the old man.' 'He's not dead; he's asleep.' 'Not dead?' Then, what's he wearin' them biled clothes for? Never saw a chap laid out in biled clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"

It is said of a wise and witty Frenchman that, asked by a young mother at what age she should begin to teach her child to be obedient and truthful—could it possibly understand at two years?—he shook his head and said, "Earlier than that;" when she pursued her inquiries to one year, six months, three months, one month, he still shook his head and replied, "Earlier, earlier," until, having reached the point of one day, she asked in despair, "What did he mean?" and received the reply, "If you want to train a child in good habits you must begin with his mother, twenty years before he is born." And may we not add with his father, too? So great are the forces of heredity and so tremendous that of example that it is all but hopeless to try to teach honesty, obedience, self-reverence, and self-control to children whose parents do not possess such qualities and show them in their daily lives. But, even when heredity and example are good, and a child surrounded by those on whom it does well to exercise its marvellous powers of imitation, active teaching and training are needed.



### Uses of Salt.

The simplicity of a remedy has much to do with people using—the more simple the less disposed to use. Salt has a dozen uses which might be termed great blessings in the way of relieving the ills of humanity; and yet, if one were to name the benefits to be derived from salt, not one-half of its sick readers will use it, if for no other reason because salt is an everyday, common thing. Here are a few of the uses to which common salt can be applied:—

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt water is often efficacious.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache.

Salt hardens the gums, makes teeth white, and sweetens the breath.

Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water.

Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt water and alcohol.

Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water, in which a teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved.

Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling can be stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water.

food creates so painful a longing for salt that no words can sufficiently describe it."

### Galloways in Demand.

A cattle buyer has made arrangements with the Canadian Land and Ranch company for the purchase of a picked train-load of their fat Galloway cattle. The price paid is probably the highest paid on the ranges for several years, 3½cts., which will run the steers on an average of close upon \$50 per head. Several hundred of these steers will be sold off the "76" ranch this season, and the reason they are bringing such an exceptionally good price is that for several years their breeding has been closely watched, and the continued infusing of pure blood has brought the herd up to a high state of perfection. The breeding altogether from thoroughbred bulls, and the exclusion of the scrubs, is no doubt the best plan to adopt upon the ranges. The ranchers who have followed out this line of breeding, with the object of continually elevating the standard of their herds, have found out that it pays them. At present the Canadian Land and Ranch company (the successors of the old Sir John Lister Kaye Co.) under the management of Mr. Andrews, are making a very successful show-

### Some Water Uses well to Remember.

The Phrenological Journal gives the following useful hints on the applications of water in severe attacks of illness. The adult members of a family should keep them in mind for an emergency.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

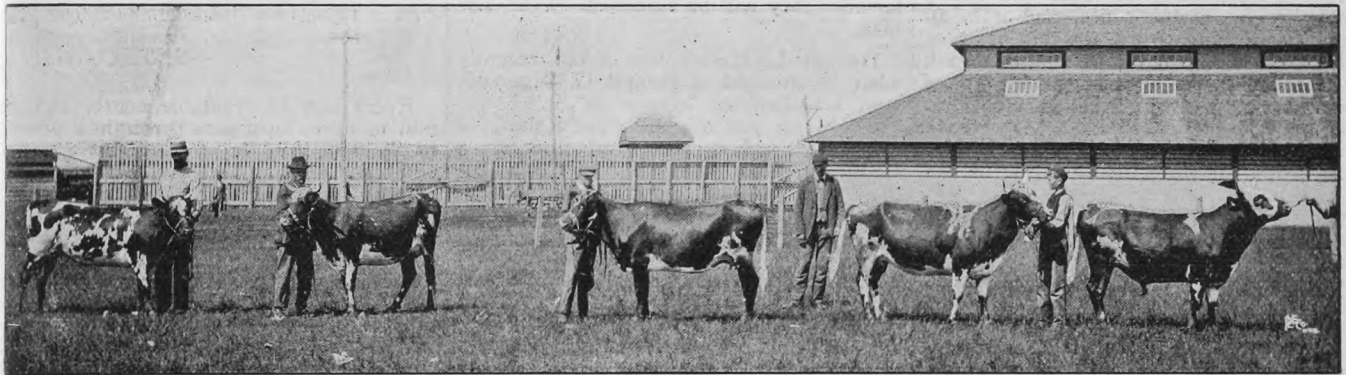
A proper towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic.

Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

Hot water taken freely half and hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

This treatment, continued for a few months, with the addition of a cup of hot



Herd of Ayrshires, property of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City.

The above herd is composed of yearling bull, Leo of Rockton, 2089; 5-year old cow, Nellie of Rockton, 2650; 5-year old cow, Stately, 2651; 2-year old heifer, Flossie, 3167; yearling heifer, Lassie Jean, 3173. Leo of Rockton got 2nd prize, Flossie 1st prize, Lassie Jean 1st prize in their respective classes. This herd was brought from Ontario last March, is a good useful herd and is in a nice thrifty condition.

Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt.

Public speakers and noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat.

Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing, prevents the hair from falling out.

Salt should always be eaten with nuts; a dessert fruit, such as bananas, salt should be specially used.

Copper and glass may be quickly cleansed by dipping half a lemon in fine salt and then rubbing them over stained objects.

If a teaspoonful of fine salt be added to a quart of milk, it will be preserved sweet and pure for several days.

Salt thrown on any burning substance will stop the smoke and blaze.

A moderate application of salt water will stimulate the growth of cabbage, and will be especially beneficial on sandy soils.

Salt and camphor in cold water is an excellent disinfectant in the room. Salt water poured down drain pipes will destroy fungus growth.

The greatest of all luxuries in Central Africa is salt. To say that a man eats salt with his victuals is the same as saying that he is a rich man. Mungo Park says "the long-continued use of vegetable

ing. They have to a great extent abandoned the scheme of farming on a large scale and confine their attention to what the country is specially adapted to, ranching in it several lines—cattle, horses and sheep. This spring some eight hundred Galloway calves were branded on the Crane Lake ranch and one hundred and fifty on the Stair ranch.—Medicine Hat News.

### Brandon Fair.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association show opened on Tuesday, Aug. 3rd, and is in progress as we go to press, and is doubtless going to be a huge success. In one respect at least it will surpass the Winnipeg Industrial, and that is in the exhibit from the experimental farm, of which we will have more to say in our next. The directors are being favored with fine weather, and everything is favoring this young but energetic fair.

E. Minty, Moosomin, writes: "I received the Nor'-West Farmer and Gleason's Horse Book and am well pleased with them, and think them well worth a dollar. Gleason's gives some useful ideas about the horse."

water slowly sipped half an hour before each meal, with proper attention to diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

"Answer the children's questions when they ask them," pleads a lover of children. The questions of an intelligent child are the effect of the educational forces with him. To deny a child food when he is hungry is to deny nourishment to his body; to deny him the knowledge demanded by his questions is to refuse food for the growing mind.

The requirements of the successful farmer are very much greater than they used to be, but so, too, are the opportunities that are furnished him for meeting these requirements. The farmer should take large views of his profession. He should respect it and compel respect for it in his own person by making himself thoroughly qualified in all its varied requirements. The successful farmer of today must be a high-class man, an all-round man, a man who would succeed in other callings, and who has not merely taken to farming because he is not fit for anything else.

### For Flies on Cattle.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns of the animals with the liquid. In the applications include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary, and your cows will be entirely secure from flies of all kinds. Any kind of old lard or grease can be used. Coal tar is the base of this remedy, and when too thick to spread well use more coal oil; when too thin to adhere well use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about 50 to 60 cents in crystals by the pound, and every farmer should always keep it on hand, as it, in its many uses, is indispensable.

### Helpful Hints.

It is said that six drops of olive oil on a pinch of mustard, taken before retiring, will prevent snoring.

To remove paint marks from wood simply make a thick paste of lime and soda and spread it over the marks. Wash off at the end of twenty-four hours.

Half a teaspoonful of sugar will nearly always revive a dying fire, and it is always a safe thing to use for this purpose.

Flannels should never be rubbed. Wash by themselves in a suds, preferably of borax soap, allowing the garments to soak half an hour or less. Any much soiled spots should be brushed with a corn broom or softer brush if the flannel is very fine.

Gilt frames may be freed from fly specks and other dirt by rubbing gently with the white of an egg by means of a camel's hair pencil.

For washing windows try putting in a basin two tablespoonfuls of kerosene and two of water. Dip in this a small, soft cloth, with which wash both glass and sash. Polish with tissue paper.

### The Care of Furniture.

It is not such drudgery as the words imply to "polish, polish, polish," like Turveydrop of old, if the ever-famous elbow grease be supplemented by efficient help.

We all know that the wood of a piano case always seems to have a brighter polish than the other furniture, and, with this fact in mind, a famous house-keeper, possessed with Turveydrop's mania, made bold to ask a dealer in musical instruments the secret of the mirror-like glossiness of his wares. His reply was too practical and too useful to be kept for the use of one household, and is given for the benefit of many, with the assurance that it may be used on the most rare and costly wood, not only without fear of injury, but as a preservative. It is made as follows:—To four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil add four of turpentine, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and ten drops of household ammonia. Shake well and it is ready. Care must be taken also to shake each time just before using.

The proper application of this polish is important to insure magical results, and two or three cloths are absolutely necessary. Butter cloth is excellent, and also old soft silk handkerchiefs and bits of fine flannel. Apply with No. 1 until the wood seems to have absorbed some of the mixture; then rub briskly with No. 2, and finish off with No. 3.

A few drops of violet scent added to the polish will do away with the odor of turpentine, which is disliked by some people.

To know how to serve and cook a wholesome dinner is an accomplishment of which anyone might be proud. We neglect to have our girls taught the one science that is of most benefit to them as housekeepers and homemakers. Even if they are so apparently fortunate as to need no such skill, fortune is fickle, and besides the skill is easily carried around. The girl who possesses a knowledge of practical cookery and understands the art of homemaking, holds in her hand the power to shield herself from poverty in any civilized country.

If you cut down a tree in the month of its growth, if you cut it right off at the butt, and not trim it out any, in a few days that tree will be seasoned. I do that when we cut oak timber and leave the limbs on. When it is cut in June we find it seasoned in December when we go to take up the winter's firewood. We find if it is cut when the sap is out of the wood that it soon becomes sap rotten. If you cut poplar or birch for rails or posts, cut them in June or July and let them lie with their limbs on. You will have wood then that is not rotten. You will have fine poles out of the birches or poplars, for they will be seasoned.—J. D. Lyman.

Dwight L. Moody was asked recently what he thought of Robert G. Ingersoll, who is billed to lecture at St. Louis. "Why don't you ask me what I think of Corbett?" asked the evangelist in a slightly nettled tone. "I never saw Ingersoll in my life. I don't know a thing about him. He does not interest me in the least. So he's going to lecture here on 'Truth,' is he?" continued Mr. Moody. "Well, that's what I have been preaching for 30 years. I preached it last night in my sermon on 'Sowing and Reaping.' That is the truth, and you cannot get away from it. You go to Ingersoll when he gets here and show him my sermon on 'Sowing and Reaping.' If he denies anything in it let me know. I'd just like to see what he'd say about it."

The local papers tell us that the school board of Glenboro have been terribly bothered by their female teachers getting married so frequently. Their last one has gone and married a Methodist minister. But nothing will be a warning to some people, and they have gone and picked another good-looking girl to succeed her. Things have come to a still worse pass over the line. One school board, at Dunbar, down in Pennsylvania, has lately passed the following resolution: "Teachers must not make love while employed by the school board of Dunbar or during school hours, under penalty of dismissal." Those men are not fit to be on a school board. A good deal of courting can be done outside of school hours, and the results will come the same. Try for a school marm next time that is not so catching.

Prof. W. H. Jordan, of Maine State college, says in a recent announcement:—Nearly all progress in agriculture is now being secured through an application of scientific knowledge. If any one thinks this a strong statement, let him remember that much of what we know of the principles of fertility, of the necessary food for plants, of the office of the compounds of cattle foods, of the wastes in dairy practice, of the life history of injurious insects and plants, and of many other matters very important to agriculture, is due to the labors of scientific men, and

it is through the application of this knowledge that the modern improvements in agricultural practice have come about. What has been true of the past will be increasingly experienced in the future, and the young farmer who would keep himself in touch with this progress must somehow become equipped with the best knowledge of the present time.

A. S. Florence, New Lunnon, Alta., writes:—"I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the success of *The Nor'-West Farmer*. It ought to be read by every farmer, as it would cause him to think, also give him hints as to the best methods for the cultivation of his land and the care of his stock. Good cultivation and care of stock are the two chief factors in making the farm pay."

For the God of David still  
Guides the pebble at his will;  
There are giants yet to kill  
Wrongs unshriven—  
But the battle to the strong  
Is not given,  
While the Judge of right and wrong  
Sits in heaven.

O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou  
hold firm rule,  
And sun thee in the light of happy  
faces;  
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must  
be thy graces,  
And in thine own heart let them first keep  
school.

—S. T. Coleridge.

Every sort of vegetable matter and animal manures must pass through a process of fermentation or rotting before their combined elements are divided and changed into available plant food. Now, this fermentation is the work of living organisms, and of these there are two kinds. One is active only in the presence of air, the other does its work without it. The latter breaks up the pre-existing compounds into new and simpler forms, and when this work is done, their activity ceases. They are found in compact bulks of vegetable matter—in the hay mow, in the silo or manure heap that is protected by packing or water.

The aerobic ferments, or those which are active only in the presence of air, are the ones that bring about changes in the soil, and assist in hastening the breaking up or decay of all vegetable substances. This active life adds heat to the soil as well as does the sun, and is thus of great importance in pushing vegetation forward in spring time. We readily discover the heat effects of this profuse microscopic life in a pile of rubbish, or in the manure heap that has been thrown out of the barn when the air reaches it, and when other conditions are favorable for fermentation.

The roots of plants which grow in the soil this year and die, together with all sorts of vegetable matter cultivated in the soil, furnish food for the organisms which become active the following season. A soil becomes unproductive, worn out, it is usually termed, when there is no longer any sort of vegetable matter in it to feed and sustain the organisms.

The great value of clover or other leguminous crops as green manures and nitrogen feeders to the soil is due to tiny organisms, or bacteria, as they are called, which form the nodules on their roots, and associate themselves with the plant, and in their decay furnish nitrogen for the plant to feed upon. Every farmer who is not feeding his crops with nitrogen from this free source, or at least planning a way to do it in the near future, is not keeping up along with the times of progressive agriculture, and cannot hope to reap as satisfactory profits from his labors as those who do.



## Farming in Manitoba.

Summit Cheese Factory,  
Minnedosa, Manitoba,  
December 26, 1896.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your circular sent me, I beg to say I have answered your questions to the best of my knowledge, and as I take a deep interest in everything which will help to develop and fill up this great Northwest country, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity offered to put some of my views before you. In the first place, I had better give you a short outline of my own experience in Manitoba, so that you will see that I speak of what I know.

Being the son of a well-to-do tenant farmer in the southwest of Scotland, I came to Manitoba in the spring of 1881, being 23 years of age and newly married, I settled down on a homestead and pre-emption, and for six years worked steadily and faithfully breaking up my land, and getting a herd of good grade cattle gathered around me. At the end of that time I got discontented, and sold out my land, stock and everything and moved to the State of Oregon. I realized from the sale of my land and stock something over \$2,500, having started with less than \$400.

After spending two years in Oregon, I,

farmers and the better class of farm servants and domestics—men and women who have been brought up to hard work, and who thoroughly understand the care and management of stock, and all branches of farming, and who are trained by necessity to make a shilling go as far as possible.

Now, I know for a fact that there are hundreds of such men and women all over the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Dumfries, Wigton, etc., who would be only too glad to move on to the prairies of this great country if only the proper methods were adopted to bring before them the advantages of this country.

What, to my mind, is wanted is that a few good practical men, who have been long enough in Manitoba, and successful enough to show what can be done here, should be stationed in the rural districts all over the old country to come in close contact with the people, to talk with them at their fairs and markets, to tell them the plain facts about the country, how we break up our land, build our houses, how we house, feed and care for our stock in winter, how we market our produce, and the prices we obtain for it, the cost of living, etc. All these things interest them greatly when told by word of mouth by men whom they know and can trust, and have had the actual experience.

The very same facts put before them in the form of pamphlets, and other emigra-

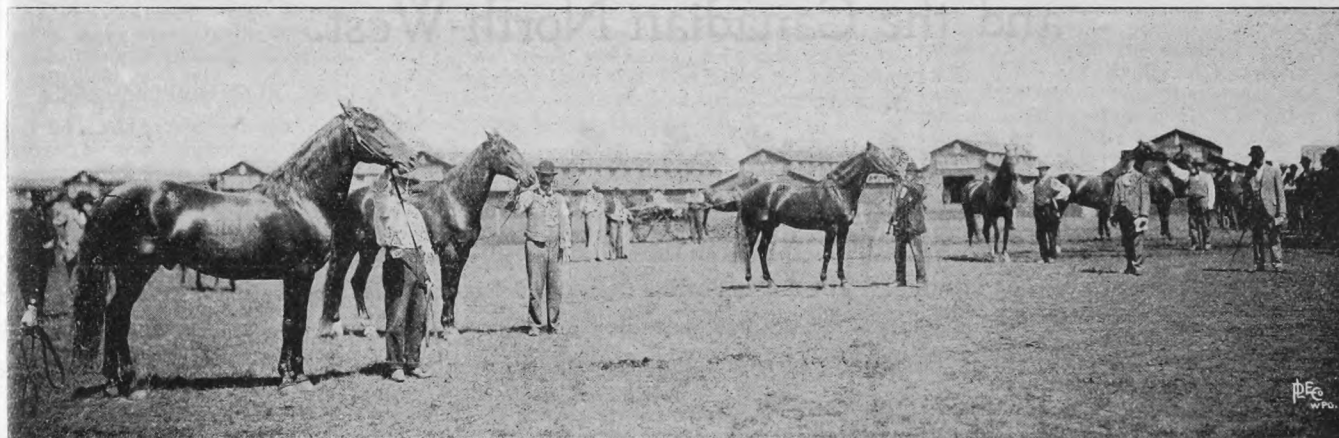
Burnside, Man.,

January 2, 1897.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Sir:—I came here twenty-two years ago. I do not know any country I could have gone to where I would have done better. I am now worth ten thousand dollars, and have good comfortable buildings. I was born in the Ottawa valley, and spent nine winters in the lumbering business. I then moved to Western Ontario, and did a fair share of clearing up land. I know the hardships people have to undergo in making a home in the forest. I often think it a great pity to see hard-working, industrious men spending their time on poor, rocky land, as there is in some parts of Ontario, when there are thousands of acres waiting the settlers to claim in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of as fine land as you could wish to put a plow in. I have never been back to Ontario since I came here, but I think I would like to go back and tell the people to rise up and come to the promised land, where their cattle can graze all summer on the best of grass, and where you can cut all the hay you want for feeding purposes.

I have been over a great deal of this country since I came here, and, oh! what a chance there is for people to start farming or stock-raising out here, where there is such an abundance of prairie and hay land and timber. There is room for a



Judging Standard Bred Stallions at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897.

for family reasons, went back to Scotland to take charge of the old farm where I was raised, and with the intention of settling down there to stay, but somehow, after having been for a few years out in this fine free country, I found it sorely against the grain to settle down there to make a living, and at the end of two years I engaged with Major-Gen. H. C. Wilkinson to come out again to Manitoba to manage his large stock and grain farm at Birtle, which I successfully did for four years. Since I left there I have been settled near Minnedosa, and have run a small cheese factory in connection with my farm, and financially I have no reason to complain of the results.

During the time I was in Scotland I had many opportunities of talking with farmers and others about Manitoba, and I found that they took a great interest in everything connected with this country, and many of them expressed themselves as anxious to move, if they could only make up their minds as to where to go, and, in fact, I know I was the means of inducing quite a number to come to Canada. So far as I could find out, there was no active work being done in that part of Scotland amongst the class of people which I think are the best adapted for settling up this country, namely, the smaller tenant

tion literature, they class on the same level as quack medicine literature, etc., and give it a wide berth.

I understand, of course, that there are several Canadian agents stationed in the larger cities and towns, but they very seldom leave their offices, and never come in close contact with the people until they have made up their minds where to go, and are making enquiries about steamship fares, outfits, etc.

In conclusion, I would say, so far as I am concerned, I have no reason to complain in coming to Manitoba; that I believe it is the best country in the world for a poor man, or a man with a limited amount of capital, to come to; that he can make an easier and more comfortable living here than he can anywhere else on a farm, and that thousands of men who could never hope to be more than laborers in the old country, could easily become owners of their own farms, and be in comfortable circumstances in a few years in this country.

Wishing your Association every success, and hoping that through your endeavors this country may in a few years become populated by an industrious, thrifty and prosperous people.

I am, yours truly,

WM. DRUMMOND.

million of people in this country before all the free lands are taken up. I would like to go down to Ontario and induce hundreds of the hardy sons of toil to come up and possess this grand country. What a contrast between Ontario and this country for a man to make a home.

I only farm a half section, 320 acres, but I would not go back to Ontario to make my living by farming, as the work is not near so hard here, and the climate is much more pleasant.

I must now draw to a close, and there is anything that I can do, or give information to any intending settlers, I would be only too glad to do it, as I have been a practical farmer all my life, and have a good knowledge of an agricultural country. I do not think that this country can be excelled in all the world for farming or stock-raising purposes.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,  
JAMES DUNFIELD.

Failure after a long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure.—George Eliot.

# FREE FARMS

## FOR MILLIONS.



## 200 MILLION ACRES

### Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.



Deep soil, well watered, wooded, and the richest in the world ; easily reached by railways. Wheat : Average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt : Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches : Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it ; offering independencies for life to everyone with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

For information, not afforded by this publication, address :—

**THE SECRETARY,**

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

[Mark envelope "Immigration Branch."]

**THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

Or to the Agent whose name and address are stamped on the cover of this publication.

Immigration Halls are maintained by the Government at Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Lake Dauphin, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, in which shelter is afforded to newly arrived Immigrants and their families, and every attention is paid to their comfort, FREE OF CHARGE.



## The Canadian Northwest.

### SUMMARY OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

#### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$20 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

#### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

#### INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands or Immigration Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

#### CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from the United States intending to take up and settle on farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a rate of about one cent per mile. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B. C., from which places the rate is two cents per mile.)

Should such settler, after acquiring land, desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads, or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, read as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

#### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz.—

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with refund claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

#### WHO TO APPLY TO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

The Government has land offices, with agents in charge, at the following places:—

##### IN MANITOBA.

At Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa and Lake Dauphin.

##### IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At Estevan, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

##### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Kamloops and New Westminster.

The following officials, however, are specially charged with the care and guidance of incoming settlers, who are invited to avail themselves freely of their services, viz.:—

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, Brandon, Man.

MR. C. W. SUTTER, Calgary, Alberta.

MR. THOMAS BENNETT, Edmonton, Alberta.

#### Far Reaching Benefactors.

Down in the Eastern States a kindly old gentleman came to be known as Johnny Appleseed, because of his habit of carrying round a pocketful of ripe apple seeds, of which he made a practice to drop a few in any likely location. The same feeling it was that prompted Admiral Collingwood, Nelson's great lieutenant, on the rare occasions when he was at home from active service, to carry round a small bag of acorns, and wherever he saw a likely spot made a hole with his stick, and put one in, saying the England of the future would need ships to defend its shores, and oak to build them. Such kindly forethought for unborn children to come and not reckless snatching everything for ourselves shows a great and thoughtful mind, whose little deeds will have great ends.

#### Climate and Vigor.

Those who contemplate leaving an old country for a new one cannot be too careful about the healthfulness of the climate. Even in Ontario who can tell the number that fell victims to ague and similar troubles incident to swampy districts, to which the new west is a total stranger. Dr. E. A. Parkes, in his standard work on Hygiene, says: "With regard to the effect on the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races going to live in a climate with a lower mean temperature and greater variations than their own, we have the experience of Canada. \* \* \* In all these, if food is good and plentiful, health is not only sustained, but is perhaps improved \* \* \* but certain it is that the European not only enjoys health, but produces a progeny as vigorous if not more so than that of the parent race." What this authority says of Canada as a whole is emphatically true of the country between Lake Superior and the Rockies.

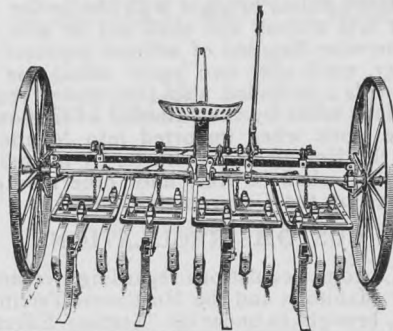
The mind is largely dependent for its strength and clearness of vision on the purity of the life. It is true that the man should know what is right in order to do right; but it is also true that he must be in the habit of doing right in order to make such knowledge of any practical value.—Henryson.

# The LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of High-Class Farm Machinery under the British Flag.

	<b>AGENTS AT ALL LEADING POINTS.</b>  <b>MASSEY-HARRIS &amp; CO. LTD.</b> <b>FARM IMPLEMENTS.</b> <b>MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.</b> <small>TORONTO ENG. CO.</small>		<b>SETTLER'S OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.</b> 	
TORONTO. 			BRANTFORD. 	

**CORD.--The Reliable well-known brands Red Cap and Blue Ribbon.**

If you are in want of a Cultivator that is a Cultivator, and a Weed Killer, see our nearest agent and he will tell you all about it.



This cut represents the leading Cultivator of the Dominion and England. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

## Cheap Calf Rearing.

On the question of cheap calf-rearing for dairy purposes, Prof. Haecker, of Minnesota, has made for himself a reputation. He says:—

We rear about thirty calves each winter on separator skim-milk, and find no difficulty in growing them fine and thrifty. The calf is allowed to suck once; it is then removed and one feeding period allowed to pass without offering it any milk; this is done so the calf will drink with the finger. The first week it receives a light ration of whole fresh milk from the cow; the second week it gets half whole milk and half skim-milk; the third week, and until it is weaned, it receives skim-milk, a spoonful of ground flax, and hay. We feed no grain to calves intended for the dairy, other than the ground flax meal. By flax meal we do not mean oil meal or oil cake, but the ground flax, containing all the oil there is in the flax seed. We used to feed ground oats or ground barley to calves, but found that many of them acquired the habit of laying on flesh, which is a permanent injury to a dairy calf. The quantity of ground flax used daily varies from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful in each mess of milk, according to the size of digestive capacity of the calves. With the calf great care should be taken to always feed the same quantity, and at a temperature of at least 90 degrees Fahr. After the calf is a few weeks old the skim-milk and flax meal may be gradually increased. Scours are generally caused by over-feeding or by milk fed when cool. From four to six pints of milk is a fair ration for a calf the first week. Feed twice a day and keep it com-

fortable and clean, and feed from a clean tin pail.

## Controlling the Sex.

A correspondent of the North British Agriculturist writes as follows:—"Many theories have been advocated as to how male and female offspring may be produced, and yet, after all, there is no theory in the matter, but a very simple law of nature. Given a bull and a cow of like ages and strength and constitution, and the produce of these may be of either sex. But let the bull be old or weak or out of condition, and the calf will, almost without exception, be a male; and this is merely the law of nature trying to reproduce itself, because, of the two animals, the bull shows evidence of being the one most likely to die first, and therefore the male calf would be the one required to carry on the breed. In short, the offspring produced is of the same sex, as a rule, as the weaker of the two parents. This I know is quite contrary to the most general theory; but I have taken the trouble to study and prove it during the past six and thirty years, and I have found that it is invariably the case, not only as regards cattle, but also in the case of sheep, horses, and even human beings. When our colonies were first settled, and quantity rather than quality was the one thing desired, young strong rams were put to old broken-mouth ewes, with the result that ewe lambs were produced in numbers as eighty is to twenty. But when the country had become fully stocked up, and heavily fleeced wethers were wanted, old rams were put to two-year-old ewes, and the result was that about three-parts of the lambs were males.

The average sale of each of the late Professor Drummond's nine books was 121,000 copies. "The Greatest Thing in the World," of course, headed the list, and its quota was 330,000 copies.

Have you ever noticed the change it makes

In a woman's face  
And her heart and her life that were cold  
and dull

And slightly inclined to commonplace,  
When love shines on them? How these  
breaks

Over her nature a wave of gold,  
Bringing out beauty unknown before,  
Mellowing, widening more and more,  
Lifting her up till her eyes behold  
Ever new blossoms for her hands to cull,  
So she and her life grow beautiful?  
Oh, there's never a woman, east or west,  
But must live in love's sunshine to live  
her best.

The life work of Amos Cruickshank is an example of what a bright man, with a single purpose, can accomplish in a generation, and it ought to be kept before young men to whom the way to success seems long and rough. Cruickshank's ideal was a thoroughly useful animal. Everything that meant more beauty and less usefulness was discarded, and in a surprisingly brief period he built up a Shorthorn herd that became famous at home and abroad, and took the lead in the show rings of the world. Now a herd of Shorthorns without a dash of the blood of the Sittyton herd would hardly be counted great. Cruickshank's life represents the power of an idea, based on practical common sense and sound judgment. It wins its way in spite of all opposition.